"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; light to moderate variable winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,572. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1911.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS.

ATWOOD ENDS RECORD AIR TRIP

Lands Here, 1,265 Miles from St. Louis, Beating Best Previous Flight by 101 Miles.

TWELVE DAYS ON THE WAY

Uses the Same Biplane and Escapes Serious Mishap—Ends Journey at Governors Island.

SPECIAL FLIGHT TO-DAY

Atwood Accepts Offer to Fly to Sheepshead Bay for a Prize of $5,000—May Quit Aviation Soon.

SUMMARY OF ATWOOD'S ST. LOUIS-NEW YORK FLIGHT.

Distance covered in air line, 1,265 miles. Total distance, including detours around New York and other places, 1,365 miles.
Started from St. Louis 8:05 A. M. Aug. 14.
Finished Governors Island 2:38 P. M. Aug. 26.
Flying time for entire trip, 28 hours 31 minutes.
Number of flights en route, 20.
Average distance of each flight, 63½ miles.
Beats previous world's record by 101 miles, not crediting him with the extra 100 miles for detours.
Best previous cross-country records: Herr Koenig, German circuit race, 1,104 miles; Andre Beaumont, European circuit, 1,075 miles.
Yesterday's trip began at Nyack, N. Y., 25 miles north of Forty-second Street, New York, at 1:52 P. M.; finished at Governors Island at 2:38 P. M.
Flying time for yesterday's trip, 46 minutes.

Harry N. Atwood, the young Boston aviator, landed at Governors Island at 2:38 yesterday afternoon, at the end of the greatest cross-country flight in the history of aviation.

Atwood left St. Louis for New York on Tuesday, Aug. 15, and when he stepped out of his machine yesterday to receive the congratulations of the army officers who were waiting to greet him he had ended a flight of 1,265 miles, railroad distance, which beats the best previous mark by 101 miles. To this should be added a flight of 1,265 miles, railroad distance, which beats the best previous mark by 101 miles. To this should be added at least another mile for the distance between the Erie station in Jersey City to Governors Island. Moreover, he covered probably 100 additional miles in detours along the route. Atwood's time in the air from St. Louis to New York was 28 hours and 31 minutes, an average speed of a little more than forty-four miles an hour for the entire journey. His financial reward for the trip is about $6,000.

Few in New York yesterday had much hope that Atwood would complete his great flight before to-day. It was raining most of the morning and a fog had settled down over the river and harbor. Atwood had contracted to end his flight at Sheepshead Bay, and a check for $1,000 had been deposited by the promoters to pay him for making that place the end of his great flight. When the day broke dark and rainy the promoters asked Atwood to postpone the finish until to-day, because a bigger crowd would find its way into the park on Saturday and the weather might be better. Atwood refused to wait, and voluntarily gave up the $1,000 he would have won.

"My reputation and my desire to end my flight to New York as I had promised to do was more to me than the money I would have received, and that is why I refused to postpone the flight a moment longer than was absolutely necessary, to make the repairs to my machine," Atwood said. "I am not a showman, and the promoters of the Sheepshead Bay affair are welcome to keep the $1,000 they had deposited as a guarantee. I certainly lost all claim to the money, and realized that I was giving it up when I decided to finish the flight this afternoon."

Later he accepted an offer of $5,000, made by the promoters, to fly to Sheepshead Bay to-day. He will start from Governors Island at 2:30 o'clock to-day and get to Sheepshead Bay about 3 o'clock.

Atwood and Charles K. Hamilton went to a restaurant in Columbus Circle shortly after midnight and when Atwood's presence became known he was surrounded by a big crowd, who cheered him heartily. He acknowledged the greeting and said that he would fly to Sheepshead Bay to-day and if possible would fly to Boston on Sunday, making a stop at Providence, R. I.

It was 1:52 P. M. when THE TIMES automatic bulletin service announced that the young Boston aviator was on the way from Nyack, where he had been forced to stop on Thursday. A big crowd was in front of the bulletin machine, and immediately the news spread in all directions. Everywhere could be heard "Atwood is coming," and those who could not gain admittance to the roofs of high buildings from which a view of the Hudson could be had started on the run for the river.

At 1:56 the bulletins announced Atwood passing Tarrytown, at 2:02 he was off Irvington, at 2:12 he was passing Yonkers, and six minutes later he crossed the New York City line and then began his triumphal flight down the Hudson to Governors Island. Riverside Drive was crowded with an enthusiastic throng which cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs as Atwood's machine, flying at an altitude of not more than fifty feet and as steady as a clock, swept on toward the finish mark of the record-breaking flight.

At 2:22 P. M. Atwood was passing Grant's Tomb, and a minute later he passed over the twin funnels of the great dreadnought Delaware, the officers and bluejackets yelling a greeting to him and the battleship's sirens sounding a welcome as he passed overhead.

At 2:29 Atwood was abreast the Times Building, still flying low and going fine. No train ever proceeded on its journey under better control than was Atwood's machine as it sailed gracefully past the foot of Forty-second Street.

Five minutes after passing the Times Building Atwood was opposite the Singer Tower, and a minute later the thousands in Battery Park caught their first glimpse of him as he began circling preparatory to landing on Governors Island. For the first time after reaching the city limits Atwood began to climb as he neared the island. He was about 300 feet in the air when he passed Battery Park. The whirr of the twin propellers could be plainly heard as the aviator manoeuvred his machine and pointed it in the direction of old Castle Williams, near which building on the northwestern end of the island Atwood had decided to make his last landing.

He circled over the island once, and then pointed his machine for the landing spot. He came down in one long graceful sweep.

All the Governors Island residents were on the field waiting to welcome him. Among those who were first to greet the aviator as he stepped out of his machine were Col. George Andrews, the Adjutant General; Col. John A. Hull, the Judge Advocate General; Col. Adelbert Cronkhite, the new commander of Fort Totten; Col. Garland N. Whistler, and a score of other officers attached to the division staff of the Eastern Division of the army.

"You have made a great flight and we

Continued on Page 2.

NEEDS OF A RICH MAN'S WIFE.

$67 a Day the Least Mrs. Hutchins Can Spend—Gets $2,500 a Month.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Mrs. Rose Keeling Hutchins to-day fixed $67 a day as the lowest figure on which a millionaire's wife could live properly. This figure was arrived at when Mrs. Hutchins petitioned the Equity Court for consent to utilize her $1,000 a month allowance for "pin money." She insisted that the allowance made by her invalid husband was altogether too small to meet her expenses, and submitted an itemized table of expenditures to prove her contention. The principal items for the month are:

Servants, $242; auto, livery, and chauffeur, $275; milk, $30; marketing, groceries, and wine, $350; pew rent, $16; music, $15; confectionery, $5; charity, $15; theatre tickets, $10; Summer Club dues, $5; silver insurance, $8; massage, $5; drugs and toilet articles, $20; flowers, $15; cleaning clothes, $20; physicians, $25; dentist, $5; traveling, $50; clothing for Mrs. Hutchins, $300; rent Summer cottage, $110; rent Paris apartment, $110; taxes on Paris apartment, $15; books, $2; miscellaneous, $364—total $2,012.

In view of this documentary evidence it is recommended by Louis A. Dent, auditor of the District Supreme Court, that the allowance be increased to $2,500 a month, but with the injunction that Mrs. Hutchins meet all household expenditures, including the medical expenses attendant on her husband's illness.

WALTER E. RAND KILLED.

Son of the Late Dr. H. W. Rand Victim of Pistol Accident.

A telegram brought word to relatives at 29 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, yesterday of the death at Ellison, Va., of Walter Edwards Rand, son of the late Dr. Henry W. Rand, a prominent physician of Brooklyn, and grandson of Richard L. Edwards, formerly President of the National Bank of North America.

Mr. Rand died in the arms of his young wife, who was Jeannette Steffens, on the threshold of the manor house of his estate. He had just stepped from his carriage, in which he had been to Richmond, when a pistol, carried in a holster about his body, exploded, wounding him in the abdomen. He staggered up the steps of the piazza just as his young wife, alarmed by the discharge of the pistol, ran to the door. He died as they clasped arms. Mr. Rand was 26 years old. Besides his wife, three young children survive him. His body will be brought to this city for burial.

KEPT VOW SIXTY YEARS.

Pendleton Shaved Yesterday, Saybrook Bridge Being Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYBROOK, Conn., Aug. 25.—Keeping a vow registered sixty years ago, Jonas Pendleton to-day lost his patriarchal beard. When he was 21 years old he swore never to shave again till the Connecticut River was spanned by a bridge that linked Saybrook with Lyme. Six decades have flown by and Pendleton has reached the age of 81.

Last year the bridge was begun, and yesterday it was finished, and Pendleton sought Henry Whitcomb's barber shop to keep his vow. He found it closed, as the entire town had turned out to witness the bridge opening exercises, which included an automobile parade five miles long.

To-day the entire village was on hand to witness the removal of Pendleton's beard. Few of the villagers had ever looked on his face, for the reason that it was not visible. The barber declined to accept compensation. Pendleton declared after the operation that he felt twenty years younger, and intended to shave regularly.

BOXING AT A DIVORCE PARTY.

President of Paint Company Gives a Lively Entertainment at Reno.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Aug. 25.—One of the gayest parties which has yet marked the social life of the divorce colony was given by L. A. Dalrymple Percival, President of the Amalgamated Paint Company, following the submission of his divorce case for a decision.

There were two boxing bouts, in one of which the host appeared and went four rounds with Frankie Farrell, a local amateur. The bout was fast and furious. The other bout was a four-round affair between local amateurs. Following the boxing there was a dancing party. Punch was served to the women and highballs to the men by the host.

WATER FAMINE SHUTS MILLS.

Groton, Near Ithaca, Fears Fire if Supply Is Reduced.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The village of Groton faces a water famine, and for the first time the large manufacturing firms have been obliged to close their shops on account of the low water in the municipality's storage plant. The village fears a lack of adequate fire protection if it allows any more water to be used at present.

Groton gets its water from springs on the hills, and usually has a gravity supply in a dam that furnishes enough pressure for hydrant use. The order cutting off the use of water affects the big bridge company owned by ex-Senator Benn Conger and other industries which employ about 1,000 men.

ACT AGAINST GROUT.

Papers Prepared Charging Him with Contempt in Union Bank Case.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Contempt proceedings are to be instituted against Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn, former Controller of New York City, for failure to obey a subpoena directing him to testify at the State Banking Department's investigation into the affairs of the Union Bank of Brooklyn. Mr. Grout is a former President of the bank.

Assemblyman Goldstein of Brooklyn and Deputy Attorney General Parsons to-day prepared papers for the action for presentation to a New York Supreme Court Justice to-morrow.

A BABY WORTH $250,000.

Only Child Gets Property of Conants, Killed in Auto Smash.

In a house at 310 West Eighty-ninth Street lives Richard Royce Conant. He is a year old and heir to a quarter of a million, the fortune of his parents.

His father, Osmyn P. Conant, was a member of the firm of Ginn & Co., publishers. In October last year Mr. and Mrs. Conant met with an automobile accident at Divonne-les-Bains in France. Mr. Conant died instantly. Mrs. Conant died four days later at Cherbourg. In his will he left all his property to her and when her will, written on a scrap of paper, was read later it was that she had left everything to him.

Thus all the property passes to the baby, an only child. Through Henry Melville of 120 Broadway, the baby's uncle, Stephen E. Royce, and the New York Trust Company applied for letters of administration. The application was granted by Surrogate Cohalan.

We photograph your home, your family, your business, exteriors, interiors, anything. 'Phone Chelsea 2252. Underwood & Underwood—Adv.

THREE MAY DIE AFTER JUMP FROM FIRE

Thousands See Them Fall, with Clothing Afire, at Fourth Ave. and Nineteenth Street.

ONE BOY DROPS INTO ARMS

Firemen Fall with Burning Stairs, but Escape Serious Injury—Explosion of Chemicals Starts Fire.

In full sight of thousands of homeward bound shopworkers at Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street at 5 o'clock last evening, three men and a boy—three of them with clothing aflame—leaped or toppled from blazing third floor windows to where a little group of police and other men stood holding out a small and hastily-snatched-up horse blanket to catch them. Two of the men were caught in this improvised life net. The boy was caught in the arms of men below, and the third man fell heavily to the sidewalk while rescuers were making their way up ladders to him. A fireman was injured by the crumbling of the stairs as he and his fellow-firemen were rushing into the building. Several in the building were injured, three of whom may die.

The injured were:

BARBER, HYMAN, quilter and fur dyer, 221 Sixth Avenue; lacerated hands.

BERKIS, MORRIS, 14-year-old errand boy, 312 East Eighth Street; burns on body; taken to Bellevue Hospital in a serious condition.

MAGULEFSKI, NATHAN, 73 Norfolk Street; burns on face, arms and back; taken to New York Hospital in a serious condition.

MONSEES, ARTHUR, fireman of Engine Company 14; contusions and lacerations; attended at New York Hospital and went home.

VERGA, HENRY, furrier, 340 East 120th Street; fracture of left leg, internal injuries, contusions and burns on body; Bellevue Hospital; will probably die.

The fire started near the top of the only stairway in the third floor of the building, which stands at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. At the rear of the third floor was Verga's fur shop, where Berkis was employed as an errand boy. The rest of the floor was occupied by Barber, who employed Magulefski as his assistant. Just how the fire started is not known. Verga was working at his bench when there was an explosion, and a moment later chemicals that had been used in dying were scattered blazing over the floor. The fire spread almost at once through the shop and that of Barber.

The first notice of the fire to persons outside was given when Policeman Dempsey, standing half a block away, heard shouts and saw Barber climbing out of the third floor window. Thinking the man was going to attempt suicide, the policeman ran up to catch him. Just then there came a belch of smoke through the window behind Barber and cries from within.

Daniel Brown, a truckman, of 222 East 124th Street, and Thomas Tuohy, a cabman, of Corona, L. I., jumped off their vehicles. Tuohy grabbing his horse blanket as he ran. They reached the burning building just as Barber began to fasten a thin piece of packing cord to the window shutter. A moment later they saw him catch hold of the thin lifeline and slide.

The thin cord bore his weight, but ended at the second floor, and from there Barber fell. The two drivers, aided by Policeman Dempsey, barely managed to catch him in the horse blanket, saving him from all injury except the burning of his hands by the cord.

Almost immediately afterward Magulefski appeared at a window on the Fourth Avenue side of the building, ablaze from head to foot. The three men, reinforced by Policemen Dwyer and Bolger, just managed to stretch out the little horse blanket again, when the blazing figure above them fell, with a shriek, from the window sill. As he shot downward he struck and carried to the street with him the sign of a lunchroom on the ground floor. But once more the blanket broke the fall and saved a life, for the time at least.

"The boy! The boy!" shouted a score of horror-stricken voices in the dense crowd, which had by this time blocked the near-by streets.

Looking up, the policemen and their fellow-rescuers saw the blazing form of a small boy, waving for a moment from the same window from which Magulefski had fallen. Before they could rearrange the blanket, the boy leaped far out from the building. Instinctively the five men dropped their blanket and reached out for him. He fell into their outstretched arms.

Over at the Nineteenth Street side of the building, where the crowd was less dense, Ernest and Herman Levy, ribbon manufacturers, who have a showroom opposite, were shouting to a third man at one of the smoke-filled windows, hot to jump, that help was coming to him. Already a dozen men were dragging up a little eight-foot ladder—ridiculously short for the purpose—to reach him. The man, Verga, ablaze from head to foot, seemed to realize that the men could not get to him on that. He stepped forward to the sill of the window, beating at the flames about him.

"Stop! Stop!" shouted the men below. "They have another ladder!"

Even as they shouted, the blazing figure lurched forward and shot flaming down. He fell to the sidewalk, his clothing still ablaze about him.

Until then, so busy had the policemen been in the work of rescue, they had been unable to turn in an alarm of fire. It was not till the three men and the boy had all jumped from the windows, that the truckman, Dan Brown, rushed from the scene and turned in the alarm.

Engine Company 14 was the first to respond. A few moments later Lieut. Powers and a squad of his firemen were rushing up the stairs of the building with a high-pressure hose. They had gotten above the second floor when the stairs burned away at the top, fell to the second floor, carrying the firemen in a heap with them. Monsees was picked up unconscious and taken out.

Three ambulances from Bellevue and two from the New York Hospital were now at the scene, and the injured were placed in them. Monsees was put into the surgery of Acting Chief Shannon and hurried to the New York Hospital. There he was revived and attended, and not being seriously injured was allowed to go home. The other injured were attended at the hospitals, where it was said all except Barber might die. Barber was attended and allowed to go home.

The fire was confined to the third floor of the building, and did a damage of about $1,500. The building is only a few doors away from where the disastrous Parker Building fire occurred about five years ago. So dense was the crowd that gathered around to watch the fire last evening that Inspector McClusky had to call the reserves of the East Twenty-second and West Twentieth Street stations to clear the streets. When this was done it was found that some one had stolen Tuohy's horse blanket with which the rescues had been made.

MISS GOULD TO GIVE $30,000.

Provides More Facilities for the Y. M. C. A. at Old Point Comfort.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., Aug. 25.—Miss Helen Gould will give $30,000 to the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association at Old Point Comfort.

This money will be used in enlarging the present building and installing a swimming pool, roof garden, bowling alleys, and a large gymnasium. Miss Gould is the founder of the association here and is a frequent visitor at that place.

Fake Universities.

The Government is investigating institutions that give degrees at reduced rates and others without standing. Read of it in

To-morrow's Sunday Times.

JAEGERSCHMIDT WINS GLOBE-CIRCLING TEST

Round-the-World Tourist Nearing the End of His Forty Days' Journey.

GREAT CROWDS AWAIT HIM

Rushing from Cherbourg to Paris in a Speedy Motor—Sends Thanks to The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 26.—Andre Jaeger-Schmidt, the representative of the Excelsior, landed at Cherbourg at 11:15 o'clock last night on his record-breaking trip around the world. He was received with immense enthusiasm by a great crowd gathered on the quay and was entertained later at a banquet. He left for Paris about 2 o'clock this morning in a motor car, and is expected to arrive here between 7 and 8 o'clock.

Both the offices of the Excelsior and the White Star Line were besieged all day yesterday by a crowd inquiring the time of his arrival, and enormous crowds were stationed on the quay last night waiting impatiently the arrival of the steamer Olympic, which was signaled at 11 o'clock. Scores of small craft decorated with banners and lights went out to meet the liner on which Jaeger-Schmidt was a passenger.

A special speedy motor boat, chartered by the Excelsior, was ready to pick up the world traveler in the roadstead, and a racing automobile, in charge of a chauffeur who recently took part in the circuit races, was waiting on shore to take him to Paris.

Jaeger-Schmidt left the Excelsior Building on July 17, at 18 minutes 41 3-5 seconds past 1 P. M. Since then he has covered a distance of 19,300 miles. He will arrive at his starting point this morning, having thus beaten all world's records by accomplishing the feat in a little over thirty-nine days, at a rate of 480 miles a day, or 20 miles an hour.

Late last night the Excelsior received the following radiogram:

"Express my thanks to THE NEW YORK TIMES for hearty welcome in New York. Am retaining the deepest impression of my passage in the great American Republic.

"JAEGER-SCHMIDT."

BARS EARTHQUAKE STUDY.

Controller of Treasury Says It Is Not Weather Bureau Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Controller of the Treasury to-day decided adversely to the scientific investigation of earthquake phenomena which the Weather Bureau has been pursuing for several years under the belief that earthquakes have something to do with the weather.

In response to a request for an opinion by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Controller holds that no part of the appropriation for the Weather Bureau is applicable to investigations in seismology.

The Controller says seismology relates to what is underground, while meteorology relates to conditions above ground. Therefore the study of seismology is not comprehended in the work of the Weather Bureau.

HEAVY TRAIN RAN ITSELF.

Engineer Hung Out of the Cab Unconscious for Miles.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Aug. 25.—It became known here to-day that the engineer of a Central Vermont excursion train of thirteen cars, carrying returning excursionists from Newport for the north, was unconscious at the throttle for several miles of the trip to Windham.

When the train reached that station the fireman noticed something wrong, and found the engineer unconscious with a cut on his head, hanging out of the cab window. The fireman ran the train back to South Windham, where the engineer was restored to consciousness. He took the train to its destination. His head had struck a freight car.

THREATENS GOV. BALDWIN.

Writer Sends Death Notice to Him and Also to Mayor of Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 25.—Somebody in Rome, Italy, is evidently planning a wholesale slaughter of American officials. Almost identical letters, written in bad Latin, with the signature "Josephat," and threatening death, have been received during the past few days by the Mayors of several American cities, according to the Hartford police.

The police investigation followed the turning over of a letter received by Mayor Smith of this city. A similar letter, received by the Mayor of Toronto, Canada, was published in the newspapers a few days ago.

A still more threatening letter has come from the same source to Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin. It decrees death to himself and all his friends and associates. The Governor regards it as a joke, or, at the worst, the work of a harmless crank.

Latest Shipping News.

By Marconi Wireless—SS. Caronia, incoming from Liverpool, was reported 752 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7:45 P. M. yesterday. Due at her pier, if not delayed, late to-morrow afternoon.

A SUMMER APPETIZER—A teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in a glass of water stimulates appetite and quenches thirst.—Adv.

37 DIE, 70 HURT, AS FAST TRAIN LEAVES TRACK

G. A. R. Veterans and Relatives Among Lehigh Valley Railroad Wreck Victims.

NEAR MANCHESTER, N. Y.

Track Gave Way as Train Approached Trestle Over Canandaigua Outlet.

TWO CARS WERE DITCHED

Breaking of a Coupling Pin Left Other Cars Overhanging Embankment.

FLAWED RAIL TO BLAME

Airhole Found in Section of Track After the Accident.

PRIESTS AIDED THE DYING

Though Badly Shaken, They Comforted Protestants and Catholics Alike—Injured Taken to Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Thirty-seven persons are known to have been killed and at least seventy injured in a railroad wreck here at 12:35 o'clock to-day on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. A rail in which there was an airhole and hard spots that had not been detected by the Inspectors of the railroad broke under the pounding of two heavy engines that were drawing through train No. 4 of fourteen cars and were making up time. Two light day cars that had been sandwiched in between heavier ones were whipped out from the middle of the train and sent smashing into a gulch forty feet deep.

Most of those killed were persons who had attended the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Rochester and were returning to their homes in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Many of them were old men and women, some of them veterans of the civil war.

It is believed that under the mass which lies at the bottom of Canandaigua Outlet there are more dead. A large force of men are working to-night to clear it all away. Most of the dead have not been identified, confusion in the work of extricating the bodies having caused identifying articles to be mislaid or misplaced.

G. A. R. Visitors on the Train.

It happened that the closing formalities of the G. A. R. encampment at Rochester came at about the time the train which connects with No. 4 at Rochester Junction was to leave that city, and veterans and excursionists from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and various New York points, anxious to get home to-night, filled the two cars which were added to the twelve regular ones at the Junction. The train was thus increased to fourteen cars. It was about forty minutes after its usual time when it got started from the Junction. Two big engines were put on and the track was cleared for a run that would make up time.

Just after the station at Manchester is passed there is a trestle about 400 feet long, built across what is known as Canandaigua outlet, leading from Canandaigua Lake. The bed of the stream here is about forty feet below the rails, and there is heavy masonry on both sides as a support to the trestle. It was here that the accident took place. The heavy train had gone bowling through the Manchester station at high speed, with little slackening for the trestle. The rail broke about 200 feet before the trestle was reached. The two big engines had no trouble, although it must have been their hammering that broke the rail. Two cars following the engines also went through without mishap.

It was the third car that left the track. It was a sleeper, and heavily built, with heavy couplings, and while it bumped along the ties it was held to the cars in front and went across the trestle. The same was true of the dining car, which followed; its couplings were also stanch enough to stand the strain of being bumped along on the ties to the other embankment, where it turned on its side.

Light Cars Are Hurled Out.

Behind these had been put the two day cars from Rochester. They were sandwiched in between the heavy ones in front and two heavily built sleepers behind. The thrashing of the sleeper and diner ahead was too much for the couplings of the forward of these two, and they parted.

The car swerved sharply to the right, stripped the guard off the south side of the trestle, and, turning over and over, shot with tremendous impulse against the solid masonry wall on the east side of the stream, landing on its top. Behind it came the other car, which turned with the impact and stood upright in the bed of the stream, its rear end sticking up above the trestle. The first car was shattered by the dash against the wall and the smash of the other. Here the greatest loss of life and injury was caused.

The occupants of the second car were scarcely less fortunate, for they were piled in a mass of wreckage in the bottom of it and at least a dozen were killed and many badly hurt. Had it not been for the shallowness of the stream more would have died of drowning before they could be rescued.

The rear car of the train escaped destruction because the couplings of the second car proved too weak to pull them along the ties and over into the ditch. As it was, the sleeping car Emelyn almost went over. It stuck almost half way off the trestle, and several of the cars behind it were off the track and in danger of toppling over.

In all these rear cars and two of the forward ones that left the rails many were badly bruised and cut, but there were no really serious injuries. As soon as possible the passengers piled out, and those who were able immediately gave aid in getting at the wreckage below.

Residents of Manchester were also brought quickly by the shrieking of the engines, and went to work with a will. There was delay in giving notice to the railroad officials at other points and so summoning help, because the cars in thrashing along the track had cut the telegraph and telephone wires. Telephones in the town were used, however, and it was not long before physicians and nurses from Canandaigua, Geneva, and Rochester were on the way in relief trains, while wrecking crews were hastened here as fast as possible.

Confusion in Rescue Work.

There was much confusion in the early efforts at rescue. Many of the passengers who had relatives in the smashed cars ran about in hysterics and added to it. The volunteer workers had no leadership, but simply went at the wreckage as best they could, digging hard wherever shrieks or groans guided them to the injured and pushing away wreckage that held the bodies of dead. It was as a result of this that some of the rescuers removed means of identification from bodies and were unable afterward to tell from which ones they had come.

It was necessary to chop through the sides and bottom of the cars and the work of removing the victims went with painful slowness. Death had come swiftly to many, a large number of the dead having had their skulls crushed in when they were thrown with terrific velocity against the car seats and projections. The mortality was high among the older passengers.

The station was turned into a temporary hospital and the injured were attended by local physicians until those who had come from other places were able to give relief. The dead were taken in such vehicles as could be had to the Morgue at Shortaville, two miles away, to await identification and the orders of the Coroner.

When the special relief train arrived from Rochester about sixty of the injured were placed aboard and, attended by plenty of doctors and nurses, were rushed to that city, to be accommodated at its hospitals. Several children were taken to the Clifton Springs Sanitarium.

The second car, after standing on its end, fell into the gulch this evening. Late-to-night three persons were taken out of the vestibule. Two were dead and the other, a small boy, was still alive though severely injured.

Several priests were aboard the train and two nuns, who were killed. The priests went among the dying and administered the last rites of the church to them. Father Thomas J. Hendrick of Ovid, Father William Harrington of Ithaca, and Father James Griffin of Waverly had received a bad shaking up and suffered some from shock, but they did not spare themselves.

The priests turned their attention at first to the Roman Catholics, but as Father Harrington was passing one woman she called to him, and when he asked if she was a Catholic she replied that she was not, and then asked for a prayer. The priest knelt and offered one. After that the priests ministered to all who would accept.

Sisters Hortensis and Veda of a Geneva convent, though suffering from shock and bruises, also went among the sufferers and dying to render aid and comfort.

Coroner Thinks Track Was Bad.

Coroner D. A. Elsline of Shortsville took charge of the wreck, and was assisted by Coroners A. W. Armstrong of Canandaigua and George Flint of Geneva.

Coroner Armstrong was asked particularly to investigate the legal aspect of the disaster, and after a preliminary examination of the scene said: "It looks to me as though the track was bad, and there was probably a broken rail. It looks as if the first truck of the first car that was derailed left the rails about sixty feet from the west end of the bridge. We will hold no inquest until we identify all of the bodies."

Coroner Flint of this city said: "Had the wrecked cars been of steel construction instead of wood I think that the loss of life would have been but slight."

The train was in charge of Conductor James Hillick of Geneva, with Engineers Bowman and Callan on the engines. Hillick had just stepped from the dining car to the next car in front when the dining car left the track. He pulled the signal for brakes, and both engineers responded immediately. Engineer Bowman of the second engine was leaning from his cab window, and as he turned on the brakes he looked backward to learn the cause of the trouble. He saw the cars toppling off the bridge. With the rest of the railroad men he hurried to the rescue.

Col. John R. Cursler of Washington, who, with his wife, was returning from the G. A. R. encampment this afternoon, said: "It is too awful to describe. We were going along at a pretty fast rate of speed, when the diner, in which my wife and I were seated, jumped the tracks and tipped badly. There was a breaking of glass and a rending and crashing of wood and steel. Scarcely had the car tipped when the other cars crashed into the rear of the diner. While the shock of tipping over was terrible, the smashing of the other cars was worse.

"When we stopped we climbed out of the mass of broken wood and twisted iron and saw below us at the bottom of the embankment the cars that lay in the creek. My boy, I have seen some terrible sights on the battlefields during the war, but I don't think I ever saw anything as horrible as that sight."

Sight Unnerving to Veterans.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 25.—What was left of the Lehigh Valley train wrecked at Manchester arrived in this city on its way to New York at 7:20 to-night. It consisted of six cars. As originally made up, the train carried fourteen cars. None of the wounded was on the train.

James McDermott, a Grand Army veteran of Scranton, said as he left this city:

"I was sitting in one of the forward cars when I felt the wheels of the car in which I was riding leave the rails and go running over the ties of the trestle we were crossing. In another second I was rolled out of my seat. Then the train came to a standstill. I looked out of the window and saw two of the cars back of me over the embankment. I left my car and went back, but I could render little assistance. Two men soon appeared with axes and they started to cut through one of the wrecked cars in which many women passengers were imprisoned. The sight of those who were injured, carrying the dead and injured from the cars, was sickening even to a hardened soldier."

J. W. Morris of New Brunswick, N. J., who was a delegate to the G. A. R. Convention, also was interviewed.

"I was in the War of the Rebellion and saw much bloodshed, but to-day's accident came so unexpectedly that I was unnerved. I was in one of the forward cars, the front trucks of which left the rails."

RAIL HAD BEEN INSPECTED.

Air Hole, Not Visible from the Outside, Caused It to Break.

At the New York office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, 143 Liberty Street, last night a statement was given out to the newspapers. It said:

The wreck of the Lehigh Valley train at Manchester to-day was caused by a broken rail. The composition of the rail was according to the specifications of the company's experts, both chemists and engineers, and the rail was inspected with the usual care in process of manufacture, and was subjected to the usual severe physical test after it was made. The rail was of the highest grade, for which a premium is paid.

The defect consisted of a "pipe"—an

air hole—in the centre of the web of the rail, extending for about fourteen inches. The defect was such that it could not be detected by inspection. There were also hard spots about one and a half inches in diameter in the ball of the rail in two different sections. The rail was made in December, 1909.

The accident occurred just outside of Manchester yard, and trains do not run through here at a greater speed than twenty-five miles an hour. Though this train left Buffalo at 10:35, forty minutes late, it did not make up any time between there and Rochester Junction, and there is nothing now to indicate that the speed limit of twenty-five miles an hour was exceeded.

The derailment occurred just east of Manchester station, and about 200 feet west of the bridge over the Canandaigua Outlet. The fact that one or two of the cars went down into the stream is explained by the momentum which carried them on some distance from the place of derailment.

INQUIRY BY STATE AGENTS.

Two Immediately Sent to Manchester After the Wreck.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—A thorough investigation into the cause of the Manchester wreck is to be made up the Up-State Public Service Commission.

When informed of the wreck by telephone to-day the commission immediately ordered Archibald Buchanan, Jr., its supervisor of Equipment, and Henry N. Rockwell, Accident Inspector, to go to Manchester and report their findings without delay. They left for Manchester late to-day.

WRECKS OF LATE YEARS.

319 Persons Killed in This Country and Canada in Three Years.

In thirty-nine railroad wrecks in this country and Canada in the last three years 319 persons were killed. In this list the greatest number of fatalities, 170, occurred in 1909. Here is the list:

1908.

Feb. 7—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad train wrecked on Hackensack Meadows; one killed.
Feb. 16—Toledo & Western Traction Line car hit by train of Michigan Central; seven killed.
Feb. 24—Stage wrecked by Ontario & Western train at Nyack; six killed.
July 5—Headon collision on Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad near Booneville; five killed.
July 17—White Mountain Express on New York, New Haven & Hartford wrecked at Greenwich; one killed.

1909.

Jan. 17—Headon collision on Denver & Rio Grande Railroad between Dotsero and Spruce Creek, Col.; twenty-one killed.
Dec. 15—Twentieth Century Limited of New York Central runs into rear of delayed express at North East, Penn.; six killed.

1910.

Jan. 21—Canadian Pacific passenger train leaps tracks near Espanola; twenty-seven killed.
Jan. 23—Twentieth Century Limited on New York Central wrecked near St. Johnsville, N. Y.; two killed.
March 2—Avalanche wrecks Great Northern trains at Wellington, Wash.; thirty-five killed.
March 21—Rock Island train on Chicago Great Western line wrecked at Green Mountain, Iowa; forty-five killed.
July 4—Cincinnati section Twentieth Century Limited hits freight at Middletown, Ohio; nineteen killed.
Aug. 8—Passenger train on Northwestern Pacific collides with work train near Ignacio, Cal.; twelve killed.
Aug. 21—Freight trains on Central Vermont R. R. in smashup at Northfield Falls; seven killed.
Aug. 25—Two sections of Montreal & Boston express of Grand Trunk line wrecked near Durand, Mich.; six killed.
Sept. 12—Train on Hocking Valley Railroad derailed near Lemoyne, Ohio; three killed.
Oct. 20—Hocking Valley train ditched near Harpster, Ohio; two killed.
Oct. 20—Electric locomotive on Pennsylvania Railroad hits hand car near Harrison, N. J.; two killed.
Nov. 18—Michigan Central train hits trolley at Kalamazoo, Mich.; six killed.
Dec. 22—Owl Express on Pennsylvania Railroad wrecked near Millstone, N. J.; three killed.
Dec. 24—Eastbound express on Pennsylvania Railroad hits westbound train at Newida, Ohio; six killed.
Dec. 24—Norfolk & Western train wrecked near Williamson, West Va.; four killed.

1911.

Jan. 3—Passenger train wrecked on Moller's Creek Railway, near Van Lear, Ky.; six killed.
Jan. 4—North Coast Limited on Northern Pacific collided with Burlington Express at Cheney, Wash.; five killed.
Feb. 5—Express train on Grand Trunk wrecked near Paris, Ontario; four killed.
Feb. 8—Memphis Special on Southern Railroad wrecked near McDonald Station, Chattanooga; ten killed.
Feb. 8—Boiler of Missouri, Kansas & Texas locomotive exploded at Smithville, Texas; ten killed.
Feb. 18—Philadelphia & Reading train wrecked near Tamaqua, Penn.; one killed.
March 10—Buffalo trolley hit by Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad train; two killed.
March 25—Dixie Flyer of Atlantic Coast Line wrecked on trestle over Allapaha River, near Tifton, Ga.; ten killed.
June 5—Train on Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Line wrecked near Vergas, Minn.; one killed.
June 7—Four freight trains on New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad collide near Fairfield, Conn.; five killed.
June 16—International Limited on Grand Trunk derailed near Bowmanville, Ontario; one killed.
June 28—Philadelphia & Reading train wrecked in Philadelphia tunnel; one killed.
July 5—Pennsylvania flier hits local at Lancaster, N. J.; two killed.
July 11—Federal Express on New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad plunges over embankment at Bridgeport, Conn.; fourteen killed; forty-seven injured.
July 26—Excursion train on Bangor & Aroostook Railroad wrecked near Bangor, Me.; fifteen killed.
Aug. 2—New York & St. Louis fast train wrecked on Baltimore & Ohio at Salem, West Va.; two killed.
Aug. 15—The Pennsylvania Special—the Eighteen-Hour Flier—wrecked at Fort Wayne, Ind.; four killed.

MORE AIRSHIP GUN TESTS.

Ordnance Officers Satisfied That the Carriage Is a Success.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The experiments to-day with the new one-pounder aeroplane gun at the Indian Head (Md.) proving grounds, demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of the Naval Ordnance officers that the design of the carriage of the weapon, permitting its elevation at any angle, is a complete success. Upon the receipt of an official report from the proving grounds at the close of the day, Rear Admiral Nathan C. Twining, designer of the gun and chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, expressed gratification at the result of the second day's tests.

Fifteen rounds were fired into the air at various angles to-day. Cloudy weather interfered somewhat with the experiments, for when the gun was lowered to 70 degrees the firing crew lost sight of the plane where the shell fell because of the haze. The tests were then discontinued to await clear weather.

Blank shells are being used in the present experiments. The fuse of a loaded shell is so sensitive, ordnance experts say, that explosion would result immediately upon contact with an airship, even though it grazed only a wing, and would disable or demolish the aeroplane and probably kill the aviator.

BURGLARS TRY AGAIN.

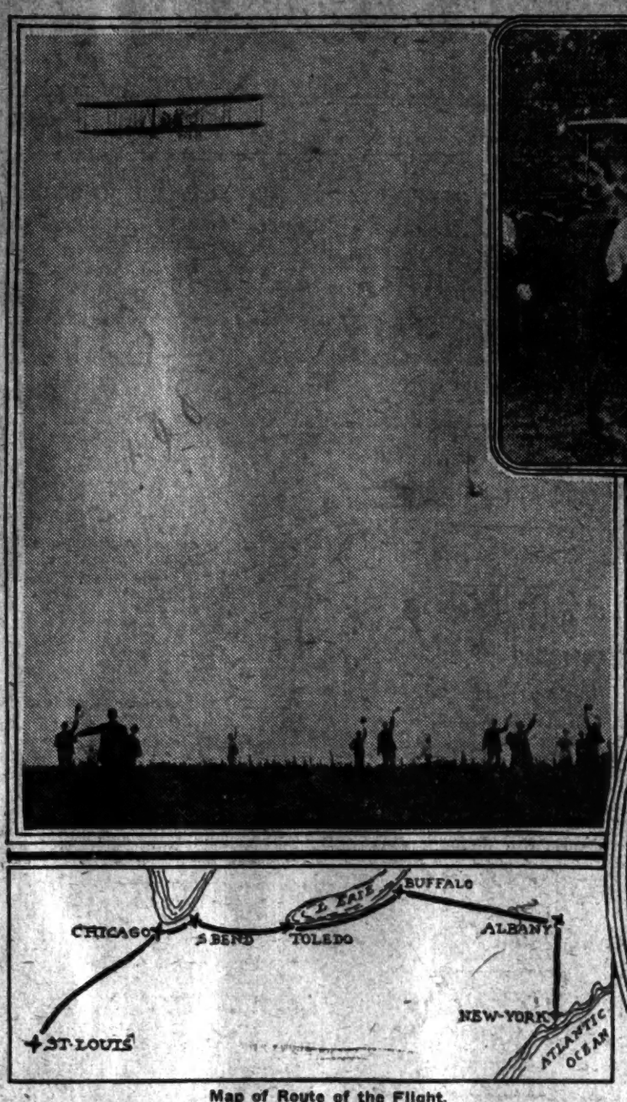
Again Are Frightened from a Brooklyn Post Office Station Empty-Handed.

For the second time in two weeks burglars attempted yesterday to break into the sub-Post Office Station and drug store of Howard Miller, 624 East Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn. As before they were discovered before they had obtained any loot. The store is opposite the Newkirk Avenue Station of the Brighton Beach line, and next door is a confectionery kept by Harry Pfis, who, with his clerk, Henry Meyer, sleeps over the store.

Early yesterday morning they were awakened by a crash of broken glass. They grabbed clubs, which since the last attempt at burglary they kept handy, and rushed downstairs in time to see two men running toward the station. The burglars ran downstairs, vaulted the ticket turnstile, and jumped to the tracks, and disappeared toward the Church Avenue Station. The walls of the railroad cut are too steep to be climbed, so the police suppose the men climbed on a train and went to New York.

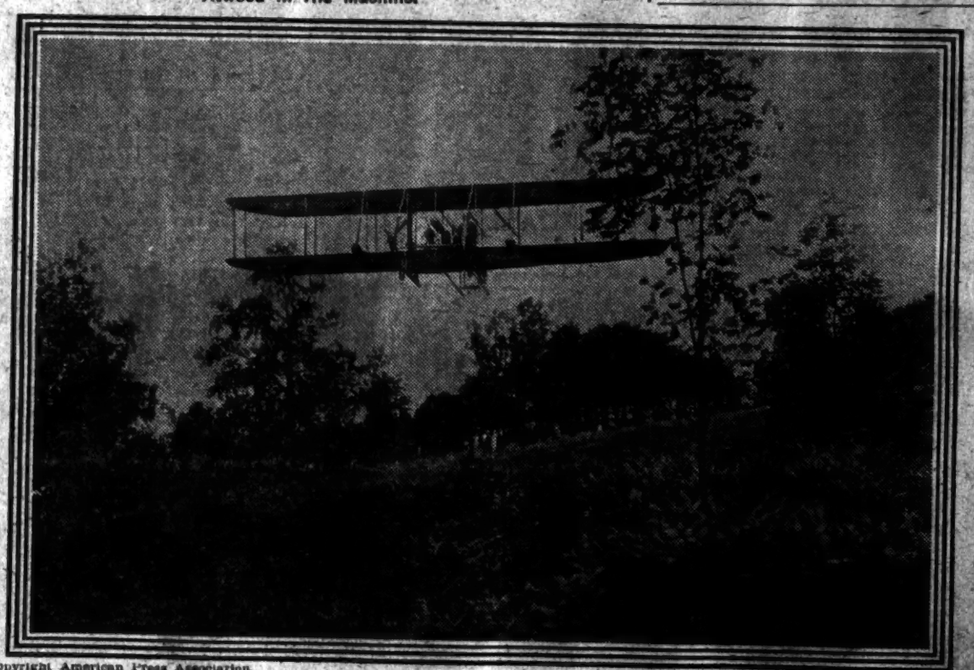
It was the fifth attempt in the last month to rob a Post Office sub-station in Brooklyn.

Last Day of Atwood's Great Flight From St. Louis to New York



Map of Route of the Flight.
Cheering Atwood on His Flight Over the Hudson (Top).

Atwood in His Machine.



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Atwood Leaving Nyack Meadow.

ATWOOD ENDS RECORD AIR TRIP

Continued from Page 1.

are proud of you," said Col. Hull, extending his hand. Atwood smiled and said "Thank you."

Then all the rest rushed forward and told him he was the greatest aviator of all.

The first thing Atwood did after he had received the greeting of official Governors Island was to announce that he was not going to Sheepshead Bay. He showed a telegram he had received a few minutes before leaving Nyack.

"Cannot get Sheepshead Bay track. Raining hard here. Wait for a big crowd to-morrow."

Atwood laughingly explained that he did not care to wait for any crowd, no matter how big, and that he had come at his first opportunity.

Atwood then came over to New York and went to the Hotel Knickerbocker, where he is the guest of James B. Regan, the proprietor of the hotel. There he received the newspaper men and told them the story of his flight. He was very modest about it all. He did not seem to think he had done anything very great.

"I want a bath and some clean clothes more than anything else," Atwood said, and the first thing he did was to go out and buy a complete outfit. Then he received Victor J. Evans of Washington, who paid him the $10,000 prize money that he had offered for a flight from St. Louis to New York. Out of this $10,000 Atwood paid promoters $4,000 for having permitted him to cancel the twelve stops he had calculated to make between Lyons, N. Y., and this city.

Gets The Times Trophy.

After he reached his hotel Atwood came to THE NEW YORK TIMES office, where he received the trophy THE TIMES gave him for making his Boston to Washington flight. The trophy was taken to the Knickerbocker, where it was put on exhibition in the lobby. It was admired by hundreds during the evening.

Atwood went to the Liberty Theatre, where Christie Macdonald is appearing in "The Spring Maid," last night. He was soon recognized by the audience and greeted with applause.

In the course of a conversation last night Atwood referred to the necessity of aviators being careful in flying.

"No one is more careful than I," he said with a smile, "yet I feel that if I keep at it it will get me some day, too, and that is why I am thinking of going into the business end of flying some of these days."

Atwood received an offer of a big salary from a vaudeville manager last night. He laughingly told the theatrical man that he "would think it over."

ATWOOD'S OWN STORY.

Didn't Make Much Money, but Is Content to Have Broken World's Record.

By Harry N. Atwood.

The flight from St. Louis to New York has been a great experience and one which, for the most part, I have thoroughly enjoyed. Naturally, I am glad that I have been able to make an American cross-country record that is also a world's record, but what pleases me most is that what I have been able to accomplish seems to prove, in my opinion, that our American continent can be crossed by aeroplane, from ocean to ocean, and that in doing so the aviator can land safely almost at will provided, of course, he is careful and uses good judgment.

Until the first part of my flight this afternoon there was no time during my entire journey that I did not have a plan to save my life if necessary. The moment when plans apparently did not count was when I ascended from the fields near Nyack. Getting out of the pocket that I landed in yesterday was, to say the least, somewhat exciting. Kind friends there, to the number of twenty-five, lifted my machine over two fences into a field that made a better starting point than where I had landed. Then they cut down the trees in front of me and made a clear space between the trees just big enough for me to fly through. I really think that I touched the branches of the trees on both sides as I went into the air.

His Financial Reward Only $6,000.

It was 1:53 P. M. when I left Nyack. Fifteen minutes before that time the Sheepshead Bay promoters in New York had telephoned me to wait until to-morrow before starting, saying that the delay would mean a bigger crowd at the race track to see me land. The contract called for me to land there yesterday, which owing to the breaking of the two connecting rods in my engine was impossible. In the event I was unable to land yesterday, the contract said, I must land the first opportunity thereafter. The promoters did not think yesterday was a good day to come, but I did, and when they kicked I decided that my record for cross-country work, and what prestige I may enjoy as an aviator, was more to me than a few extra show dollars for somebody else, so I let the whole thing go and came on to Governors Island, where the flight ended and from which place it will not be resumed to Sheepshead Bay or any other place, for I am going to Boston to-morrow morning, but I am going on a train.

Now a word as to what I have won, in order to set myself right. The only money I get out of the flight is the $10,000 offered by Mr. Victor J. Evans of Washington, a check for which amount Mr. Evans handed me on my arrival here this afternoon. Out of that $10,000 I have to pay the promoters with whom I contracted for twenty official stops en route $4,000 for allowing me to cancel the last twelve stops I was contracted to make. That I agreed to do at Lyons, N. Y., which was the eighth of my official landings. The reason I paid to have the remaining stops canceled was because I was tired of the show part of it. I wanted a record for cross-country flying and I wanted to be able to stop when I wanted to and to keep on going when I wanted to. Since leaving Lyons, therefore, the only reward I have had in mind was a new world mark for cross-country flying, and I am happy because that reward is mine.

Flew Low Over the Hudson.

I guess I will tell now of the last leg of the journey from Nyack to Governors Island, and then a few words about the trip in general.

I have referred to the assistance of the twenty-five men who lifted by machine over a couple of fences to a field where the starting was better, and the chopping down of the trees that made it possible for me to get out of Nyack and to the river above which, at an altitude that did not average much more than fifty feet, I flew the entire journey to Governors Island. When we got the machine into the field where I wanted it, I got in, but the aeroplane would not crank. I got out again, and after investigation found that the mechanicians I had hired had connected the feed wires in such a way that the engine backfired. I found that out when the back fire set fire to the gasoline feed. I thought the flight was at an end then sure, but my friends again responded and buried the gasoline tank in enough sand to extinguish the flames before any damage was done.

I rectified the defect that made the engine backfire, and at the next attempt to start, the machine answered the call and shot up through the chopped out land into good air and I was off. As they used to say at Sheepshead in the old days. As soon as I was over the Hudson I headed straight for the finish at Governors Island. All kinds and sizes of wind gusts prevailed over the Hudson, and in order to minimize the danger due to them I started down on the west side of the river, my altitude then being probably 100 feet above the river. The draughts were about as contrary as any I ever combated, and at times I was blown down until I don't believe I was much more than five feet above the surface of the water.

It was not long in getting all I wanted of the east side, and so I switched my course nearer the west side, flying just above the Palisades. Sometime I touched the tops of the trees on the Palisades, due to the depressing effect of the different air currents that prevailed.

Off Yonkers I saw a big crowd, and I changed my course so as to fly a little closer to the New York shore, so as to give the people a better look as I went by. In doing so I lost my hat, and that's why I landed bareheaded on Governors Island. Passing Spuyten Duyvil I came in still closer, for I wanted the people who were waiting on the Drive and on tops of the buildings to get as good a view as possible, and I am very sorry that the foggy conditions made it impossible for them to get an even better view.

Off Manhattan Island I was not more than fifty feet above the water, and passed so close to the smokestacks of several boats that I could detect the heat of the smoke as it came out of them. Off Jersey City I passed over one ferryboat that did not seem to be much more than ten feet below me, I mean, of course, the tops of the funnels. I could hear the people on the boats cheering me as I swept past, and it seemed to me that a thousand whistles were blowing, but I don't suppose that there was a tenth of that number in action.

Off the lower part of the island came the most anxious moment of my whole trip. That was when I neared Governors Island and began to manoeuvre preparatory to heading for the landing place there. It was very foggy, and I could not see the island any too well, so I went up several hundred feet so as to get the lay of the ground before pointing for the ground. I was just a bit nervous then, for I realized that in a minute or two more the flight would be mine, and I did not want anything to happen at the last moment. I climbed until I had plenty of gliding room and then I came down, the officers met me and extended their good wishes, and my flight from St. Louis to New York, a rail distance of over 1,280 miles, was over.

I made that distance with one machine, and the only time I had to stop for repairs of any sort was yesterday at Nyack. The plane was the one I used from Boston to Atlantic City and the engine the one I had from the last-named place to Washington, for the making of which flight I received the trophy presented to me this afternoon by THE NEW YORK TIMES. The plane is still as good as new and the engine never worked better than it did to-day. However, the engine had two new connecting rods, which may account for its fine work to-day, and until it is overhauled and tested I would not use it again for a cross-country flight of any considerable distance. To sum it up, I am of the opinion that the life of an aeroplane is indefinite and the length of that life depends upon the care and judgment with which it is operated.

Feeling Like a Bird.

As for the trip in general, the part of it that appealed to me most was coming down through the mountains of New York State. Only once did I feel like what some newspapers refer to as a "birdman," and that was Thursday, when I circled over West Point. I certainly did want to land there on the parade ground, but the tall buildings inclosing it and the big crowd made me decide that it was better to recross the river and come down nearer Cold Spring. When I crossed over I knew that I had only gasoline enough to last me about ten minutes, so there was no time to be lost. I looked everywhere for landing places, but the only one that looked good to me was on top of Baxter Mountain, and so I decided to climb the 1,013 feet to its summit. That was the one and only time during the entire flight that I felt like what they call a "birdman." The sensation as I climbed up the side of that crag was the greatest I ever had. I just simply floated up until I got to the top, and then I landed on a ledge.

I do not agree now with many other aviators who believe that in flying through mountainous countries it is safer to fly high. My opinion is that when you have a valley and a river to follow the lower you fly the better, especially if the river is not a rocky one. I would rather land in a river than on a rock on top of a mountain. Then in valleys the wind is lateral, and a lateral wind is much better for an aviator than a treacherous downward gust such as you often strike when flying high over great natural elevations. You are not near so apt to capsize in a lateral wind. I flew low all the way down from Castleton, and I had no gusts, such as I speak of, to contend with at all.

Found Lake Winds Treacherous.

Off the great lakes, however, I had a lot of trouble due to the wind, and I would think a long time before I undertook the lake part of the flight again. In the event I do try to cross the continent, I am certainly going to arrange my route so as to avoid the great lakes. Many times while I was flying near the lakes I had to battle with whirlwinds, while all the way from Chicago to Buffalo I had to fly with the greatest caution, as a result of these contrary winds that swept in from the lakes.

The flight also convinced me that it is possible to land in all sorts of countries. For instance, at Lyons I landed on a hill 200 feet above the town; at Amboy, near Syracuse, I came down in a marsh; at Fort Plain I landed in a rocky meadow on top of a mountain; at Castleton I landed on the side of a mountain; at Glen when I came down I was 1,230 feet above the surrounding country; at Cold Spring I was about 1,200 feet above the river; at Nyack I landed in a pocket about 150 feet square, and in New York City I landed on an island. A brief stop in a desert was all that I needed to make the list complete, except, of course, a landing in the water, and I was prepared for that after I left Castleton. However, I did not find use for the pontoons, though I have no doubt they would have done the work had it been necessary for me to come down the river.

Of course, the flight had its amusing side. At Elkhart a man went around selling lead pencils for people to write their names on my machine with. As you know, a farmer up-State charged admission to his field to see my machine, while at every place there was somebody who was waiting to tell me how to finish my flight the most proper and scientific way. But everybody was nice, and I am deeply grateful to them all.

I don't know when I will fly again. I may try to cross the continent soon, and then, again, I may decide to stay at home and let some other fellow have first try at that great feat. I believe, however, that it is possible to make such a flight.

REGULARS INDORSE NUGENT.

Lese Majeste to Depose Him for a "Private Incident," They Say in Essex.

Harmony was the keynote of the meeting of the Essex County Democratic Committee held last night in Pearson's Hall, Newark. A resolution almost entirely in praise of former State Chairman James R. Nugent was adopted unanimously. It decried the attempt to oppose the regular organization by building up independent ones. The resolution referred also to the action of the Democratic State Committee as using a "private incident" to depose Mr. Nugent. There were about 250 members of the committee present. City Controller Tyler Parmley presided.

Following the resolution, Mr. Nugent in an impassioned speech expressed his thanks for the committee's confidence, and declared that he always had worked for the best interests of the party organization. The resolution said:

> We feel that under the Chairmanship of James R. Nugent the Democratic State Committee was rehabilitated, the party organizations in all the counties were cemented and made strong factors in carrying the recent campaign to a successful conclusion.
>
> The injecting into the State Committee of a personal incident and its use as a subterfuge to depose the Chairman was, in the opinion of this committee, unfair, unwise, and un-Democratic. It savors of the transplanting of that offense against monarchs, lese majeste, into the State of New Jersey, where under the Federal Constitution freedom of speech is the heritage and the guarantee of every man.

These candidates were unanimously indorsed: Harry Vosborne for State Senator, Thomas A. Kenny, Frank P. Shalvey, Herman E. L. Beyer, Adolph Zelbler, Herbert J. Rowe, Louis Lewin, John J. Bracken, Millard S. Jacobus, John F. Manion, James Burns, and Bennett H. Fisher for the Assembly; John F. Monehan for Sheriff, Dr. Charles F. Kraemer and Alexander Archibald for Board of Works, William H. Barkhorn for City Home Trustee, and Charles Bahr, John H. Waters, John J. McCarthy, Patrick J. O'Connor, Emmett J. Quinn, Frederick Stick, John J. Brady, Joseph Mann, and Otto B. Argast for Freeholders.

Policeman Arrested for Intoxication.

Policeman John Maroney, who is attached to the Leonard Street Station, Manhattan, was locked up last night in the Clymer Street Station, Williamsburg, on a charge of intoxication after he had raised a disturbance at Franklin Avenue and Wallabout Street. While he was being searched, Maroney took from his pocket his shield and told the desk officer he might as well take it along with $60 and other things he had. That was the first knowledge the police had that the prisoner was a policeman. Surgeon McGoldrick was summoned and officially pronounced Maroney drunk.

SEARCH FOR JOSEPH IRWIN.

Ottawa Man Missed from Waldorf and Friends Alarmed About Him.

Friends of Joseph Irwin, a wealthy manufacturer of Ottawa, Canada, who has been staying at the Waldorf-Astoria since Aug. 18, became anxious yesterday at not seeing him during the day. At the hotel desk they were informed that Mr. Irwin had gone out and they did not know when he would return.

Believing that something had happened to him, two of his friends paid a visit to the West Thirtieth Street Station in search of him. They were both well dressed. They declined to give their names. The Lieutenant referred them to the Bureau of Information at Police Headquarters, and later Policeman Hoert, on duty there, was called up on the telephone and asked to search the records of killed and injured in New York for the last two days for the name of J. Irwin. The policeman examined the lists and told the inquirer that there was no such name down.

A TIMES reporter who inquired at the Waldorf-Astoria last night was informed that Mr. Irwin had been around the corridor of the hotel on Thursday afternoon and there was no need for any alarm, as it was most probable that he had gone away for two or three days rest from the noise of the city.

C. H. PHILLIPS FOUND DEAD.

Brooklyn Lawyer Is Asphyxiated by Gas Turned On Accidentally.

Charles H. Phillips, a lawyer of 4 Court Square, Brooklyn, was found dead last night in his apartment on the second floor of the Jefferson Arms, 34 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, with the gas from one jet half turned on. There was no evidence of suicide, however, and the police say that the death was accidental.

Phillips had not been to his office during the day, but had not been suffering from any illness. His wife, Julia, had gone to the country home of her brother, Louis E. Strong, in Amityville, and was to return early in the evening for dinner with her husband.

Her brother brought her home in his automobile and entered the apartment with her about 7:30. The dining room was lighted, and a strong odor of gas was noticeable. Mrs. Phillips immediately began opening the windows, and she discovered her husband lying as if asleep on the dining room sofa. On the floor close by was a current magazine. Mrs. Phillips tried to awake her husband, and then fainted as she realized his death.

Dr. E. B. Porter of 1 Granada Place was called. He said that Mr. Phillips had been dead for several hours. The police of the Classon Avenue Station suggested that the gas jet had been turned on accidently. The electric light in the combination jet was alight, and this they said proved that the gas had been turned on at the moment that the electricity was switched on.

Mr. Phillips had no financial or other trouble which might have led him to take his life. He was born in Marseilles, France, and was well known in business and social circles. He had been married five years, and was 37 years old.

TRIMBLE COMMANDS G. A. R.

McElroy Withdraws from the Race—Sherwood Pension Bill Indorsed.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 25.—Judge Harvey M. Trimble of Illinois was unanimously elected Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at noon to-day when Col. John McElroy of Washington, his opponent, ended a bitter contest by withdrawing from the race. On motion of Col. McElroy, the Adjutant General cast one vote for Judge Trimble. Col. Nicholas Day of New York City was elected senior Vice Commander.

On recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions, the encampment indorsed the Sherwood Pension bill, which Representative Underwood has promised that Congress will pass at the forthcoming session, but the indorsement carries the proviso that the bill be made to conform as closely as possible to the Sullaway bill, which was pigeon-holed. The Sherwood bill is favored by Judge Trimble.

Dependable Eyeglasses

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SHOT TO AVENGE WIFE.

Brother-In-Law of Senator Works Kills Director of Honor Lodge.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Aug. 25.—Charles Tindall, Supreme Director of the Court of Honor Lodge, was shot twice in the right side by Edward C. Van Pelt at 11 o'clock this morning, and died one half hour later. Van Pelt, who did the shooting, gave himself up to the officers and was put in jail without bond. He is the brother-in-law of United States Senator Works of California.

Mr. Tindall was going toward his home on his way to dinner, in company with Thomas Whittaker, who is employed in his office. They had walked only a few blocks when Van Pelt, who was seated on a chair in front of a drug store, saw them coming. He stepped toward them and fired one shot, which went through the sleeve of Tindall's coat. Tindall jumped back of Whittaker, but another bullet struck him in the right side.

Tindall ran into the pharmacy, went into the rear room and returned, and seating himself on a chair, said, "My God! He's got me this time." He was placed on a cot in an unconscious condition. There were no words between the two men before the shooting, and Van Pelt was possibly not more than two feet away when he fired.

The trouble was of long standing. A year or two ago Mrs. Van Pelt was a member of the Court of Honor Lodge here. There was a dispute over her accounts and she resigned. Van Pelt took up the matter with attorneys, and since that time has had trouble with Tindall, who is Chairman of the Supreme Court of Honor.

Van Pelt is a civil war veteran and active lodge worker in this city. He is about 60 years old and has a family. Van Pelt said at noon that the trouble was over the Court of Honor matters. Mrs. Van Pelt was re-elected Secretary of the lower court two years ago, but recently resigned. Mr. Tindall was 38 years old and leaves a widow.

SAVES SOULS BY THROTTLING

Religious Maniac Startles Children by His Methods of Evangelization.

A large and swarthy Italian stood on the corner of Liberty Avenue and Watkin Street in Brownsville yesterday morning and with his eloquence and fervor enthralled a big group of small children, as he told them with gestures of his mission to see them all safely within the gates of Heaven. He was very funny, they thought, and it was nice of him to care about their future welfare. Suddenly he thrust forth a lean hand and took eleven-year-old Yetta Friedman by the throat.

"I am going to save you all, and I am going to start with this one," he proclaimed, his closing words all but drowned by the loud complaint of Yetta.

This did not move him, but a well-aimed stone landing on his head had the desired effect. He dropped the gasping Yetta and started after the others. There was a general scattering, and some of the larger boys began to stone him. A policeman came to the rescue, and the Italian, who refused to give his name, was sent to the King's County Hospital for observation.

JOKE CAUSES HER ARREST.

Mrs. Jessie Mackey Jailed for Taking Sewing Machine Man's Rig.

Walter Robinson of Jefferson Place and Clinton Avenue, the Bronx, agent for a sewing machine company, drove to 170th Street and Clinton Avenue yesterday morning in a cart to which were strapped two machines. He hoped to interest a prospective customer.

Robinson entered a house and had been there only a few moments when he glanced from the window and saw that his rig was gone. From persons in the street he learned that a woman had driven off in it. Robinson thought immediately of Mrs. Jessie Mackey of 1,397 Fulton Avenue, the wife of a former employe of his, who had been very fond of riding around with her husband. He notified Detectives McCarton and Cassass of the Tremont Avenue station.

At 7 o'clock last night a woman telephoned to Robinson that he would find his rig at St. Paul's Place and Webster Avenue. Having recovered it, he went with the detectives to the home of Mrs. Mackey. According to the detectives, the woman admitted taking the rig, but said she had not meant to steal it and had only taken it as a joke. She was locked up, however, charged with larceny.

HAS ESCAPED FIVE TIMES.

Cushway, Michigan Convict, Will Now Be Paroled in September.

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 25.—James R. Cushway, at present serving a thirty-year sentence in Marquette Prison for robbery, will be paroled by the Pardon Board Sept. 1.

Cushway, who is 30 years old, has made his escape from Jackson prison five times. Jackson Prison authorities said they knew he could escape from that institution if he cared to, and he was transferred to Marquette last December, together with Burke, Boyce, and Thompson, the confessed dynamite plotters, who made plans to blow up the Jackson institution.

Cushway never injured an officer, but always managed to make his escape by some clever scheme. Once he donned the garb of a guard and walked past an officer. Another time he hid in a box and was shipped out of the prison.

DR. FERRIS FREE OF CHARGES

His Explanation of Fee in Balch Case Satisfies Gov. Dix.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Gov. Dix to-day dismissed the charges preferred against Dr. Albert Warren Ferris, President of the State Commission in Lunacy, which alleged that he illegally received a $200 fee for making an alienist's examination of a former inmate of the Bloomingdale Hospital at White Plains. The charges were preferred by counsel for Mrs. Georgia C. Balch, who now resides in California.

In his defense Dr. Ferris said he received the money for examining Mrs. Balch and testifying regarding her sanity before a Sheriff's jury, his compensation being fixed by Supreme Court Justice Davis of New York.

RAILWAY MEN PLAN STRIKE CONFERENCE

J. W. Kline Asks President Lovett to Meet Officers of the Crafts Involved.

RAILROAD MANAGERS FIRM

Kruttschnitt of Union Pacific Will Not Concede Demands—Issue Is Recognition of Federation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The lines were drawn more closely between the employes of the Harriman lines and the officials of the Harriman system to-day in the contest the shopmen are waging with the railroad to secure the recognition of the Federation.

President R. S. Lovett of the Union and Southern Pacific Railway Companies to-day telegraphed President J. W. Kline of the Railroad Blacksmiths' Union that Vice President Julius Kruttschnitt had been empowered to act by the Directors of the railroad system. Mr. Kruttschnitt's position as taken to-day, he declared, was the sentiment of the other officials.

Although no public statement has been made by either Mr. Kline or Mr. Kruttschnitt as to the substance of their interview, it is understood that the railroad did not agree to recognize the federation, and they did not arrive at any understanding.

Mr. Kruttschnitt, who started for the Coast in his private car to look into the situation, stopped for a few hours at Omaha and prepared a typewritten interview for the newspapers.

"So far as we are concerned," said he, we are having no trouble with our men. We are paying the best wages of any road in the country, and notwithstanding business has been bad for months, we have been carrying on our payrolls a large number of people who are not needed, and we always treated our men with fairness, and at the present time we are paying out annually between $300,000 and $400,000 to superannuated employes."

There are two factions of employes on the Harriman Lines. One Federation is known as the Federation of Illinois Central Employes, and is composed only of shopmen who work on that line. The other is known as the Harriman System Federation, and it's members are the employes of all the lines, except the Illinois Central, in the Harriman system.

In order to determine exactly who had the power to settle the strike Mr. Kline this morning sent the following telegram to R. S. Lovett, President of the Union and Southern Pacific Railways, and recognized as the head of the Harriman system:

As Mr. Kruttschnitt has left for the West, thereby making it impossible for us to meet him, and the conditions are extremely serious in the mechanical department and the men on the verge of a strike on the Harriman lines which we are anxious to avoid, I therefore request that you meet the international officers of the crafts involved in an effort to bring about an amicable adjustment of the troubles. Please wire.

The following reply was received:

Replying to message received to-day. The position of our companies as stated to you over by Mr. Kruttschnitt was taken after conference with and approval by me. Hence there is no reason for me to interfere. Moreover, Mr. Kruttschnitt wired yesterday the substance of his interview with you, and, as you understood then, he is on the lines and is conveniently accessible to any one in the West who desires to see him.

R. S. LOVETT.

Immediately after receiving the reply from Mr. Lovett, Mr. Kline telegraphed to Mr. Kruttschnitt, who is now somewhere between Cheyenne and Ogden, to name the place and time of meeting the heads of the international unions who are members of the Federation of Railroad Employes.

"Mr. Kruttschnitt promised that he would give an audience to me and the other international Presidents of the unions involved in the present difficulty," said Mr. Kline. "He suggested Omaha, Cheyenne, or San Francisco as the best places to meet him. I think that San Francisco will be the most suitable place for such a meeting.

"The scene of the actual trouble will be the best place for the meeting. Conditions are much more serious on the coast than they are here. Mr. Kruttschnitt has gone to investigate the situation for himself, and when he sees just how serious matters are he will be willing to grant us an interview.

"We are going to make every effort in our power to avoid a strike. A strike is a terrible thing. It means a great deal of suffering and a great deal of money wasted, both by the railroads and the employes. We do not want a strike.

"The men, however, are going to be very hard to handle. All over the Harriman Lines votes have been taken as to the advisability of calling a strike. The results of these ballots have shown that the men are almost unanimous in their demand for a strike if the federation is not recognized."

J. A. Franklin, International President of the Boilermakers' Union, issued the following statement in Kansas City:

"Mr. Kruttschnitt must concede a blanket agreement with all the unions involved, the boilermakers, the blacksmiths, the ironmakers, and the car men. If he does this there will be no strike on the Harriman lines. If he refuses a serious difficulties will result."

The officers of the Illinois Central Federation issued an ultimatum to the railroad officials to-night to the effect that the Federation must be recognized within seventy-four hours or the shop workers will walk out.

The President and Treasurer of the federation, who have been in Paducah, Ky., where the ballot was taken, will come to Chicago on Sunday night, and, in company with the other members of the Executive Committee, will seek an interview with General Manager Foley of the Illinois Central Railroad. If that official refuses, he will be given a certain time, according to members of the committee, to reconsider. If at the end of that time he does not admit them to an audience, all of the employes, with the exception of the engineers, trainmen, and telegraph operators, will be called out on strike.

Nearly 40,000 men will be affected if a strike is called. About 12,000 men on the Illinois Central would be called out and 25,000 to 30,000 on the other lines of the system.

THESE MEN VOTE TO STRIKE.

Illinois Central Employes Ready to Go Out When Ordered.

Special to The New York Times.

PADUCAH, Ky., Aug. 25.—"I see that the federation of some roads has been having trouble keeping its men from going out. Well, we have been having the same thing to contend with on the Illinois Central," said Secretary Treasurer W. E. Bowen of the System Federation.

"I have written several letters," he said, "asking the men to be patient and wait until they are called out, if such a move becomes necessary. The strike vote is all in. The last votes were received to-day and the sentiment for a strike that has prevailed since the voting began continued until the last vote was received. The per cent. for a strike is about 90, while but 60 per cent. was necessary under the Federation by-laws."

Secretary-Treasurer Bowen and President Fred. McCreary will leave Sunday night for Chicago, where they will join the other members of the General Executive Committee, which consists of the Grand Lodge officials and a delegate from each local. Just when the committee will call upon Assistant General Manager Foley of the Illinois Central is not not known by President McCreary. The time will be set by the committee after it goes into executive session. The object of meeting Assistant General Manager Foley is to deliver the strike vote.

"The railroad, in our opinion, is not aware of the determination of the men," said Secretary-Treasurer Bowen. "They have been misinformed or are laboring under a misapprehension. The men do not want to strike. They realize the disaster that would follow. It is now up to the railroad to receive, which would be a recognition of the federation, the object of our fight."

The opinion of the railroad employes is that a strike will be called within a fortnight if the federation is spurned. It is thoroughly organized and was perfected because in unity of all locals there is the greatest strength. The few employes here who voted against the strike are now for it, and every man will walk out if such a move becomes inevitable.

All the business men's organizations in Memphis, Tenn., wired Secretary Treasurer Bowen to-day that a strike at this time would be disastrous to the country and would cause cotton growers and shippers more than a million dollars' loss. They offered to appoint a committee to act as an Arbitration Board for the men and the railroad in an effort to settle the difficulty amicably.

In answer Secretary Treasurer Bowen stated that the railroad men did not want a strike, but that the case had spoken, and it was now up to the General Executive Committee to deliver their ultimatum to the railroad. The only action that will not avert a strike will be recognition of the federation. If a strike becomes unavoidable the men may be called out within twenty-four hours after the committee's offer is rejected.

TRADES IN NEW FEDERATION.

Calvin Wyatt, Gompers's Agent, Explains About Men Who May Strike.

It was stated yesterday at the local headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, 25 Third Avenue, by Calvin Wyatt, general organizer and the representative of President Gompers in the East, that the men in the mechanical department of the Harriman railroad system, who threaten a strike on account of alleged discrimination against members of a federation of railway employes, are members of the local division of the Railroad Employes Department of the American Federation of Labor, which was formed a year or two ago.

The department of which H. B. Perham, head of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, is President, could not act as a despondent in negotiations over trade agreements with railroads, but its local divisions can take part in such negotiations, he said.

The principal organizations in the Railroad Employes Department of the American Federation of Labor are the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, the International Association of Machinists, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, the Brotherhood of Railroad Car Men, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and the International Sheet Metal Workers.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers is the only one of the operating brotherhoods in the American Federation of Labor, but all the unions in the mechanical departments are in the American Federation of Labor.

Regarding the threatened trouble on the Harriman lines, Mr. Wyatt said:

"The federation idea has taken root, and possibly because of the big railroad strike in England the officials of the Harriman system and the other systems of railroads in this country would oppose any closer federation among the unions than they were accustomed to, and this is the first time that the federation which is the local district of the Railroad Employes Department of the American Federation of Labor has come prominently into any dispute. The federated system, however, is bound to make headway among the unions, on account of the concentration of interests among the railroad corporations."

Mr. Wyatt said that the advice of President Perham of the Railroad Employes Department of the American Federation of Labor, though he would probably not ask to take a personal part in any of the negotiations, would go a long way toward bringing about an amicable adjustment of affairs as he was known on all sides as a conservative man.

KRUTTSCHNITT'S FIRM STAND.

Vice President Says Harriman Lines Will Not Grant Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 25.—The Harriman roads will not grant the demands which are being made upon them by the confederated shop employes of that system, according to Julius Kruttschnitt, Vice President of the Harriman properties and in charge of operation. But Mr. Kruttschnitt refused to admit that a strike would result.

"The men are making demands which the roads cannot grant," said Mr. Kruttschnitt, after an hour's conference here to-day with Vice President Mohler of the Union Pacific. Mr. Kruttschnitt arrived in Omaha early this morning in his private car, attached to the Union Pacific fast mail, which carries no passengers.

After a secret conference with other Union Pacific officials his train pulled out for San Francisco, which will be Mr. Kruttschnitt's first stop.

"The matter of a strike is up to the men," he said. "This trouble is not of our seeking. The men are bringing it all on, and it is up to the men themselves to call it off if they want to. We are not making a strike, and therefore cannot call one off.

"We have not discriminated against the federation men, as we are charged with having done. In retrenching we have treated all employes alike, regardless of their union sentiment."

Concerning future cuts, Mr. Kruttschnitt said:

"I hope it will not be necessary to make any further reductions in our forces, but if business declines we will have to reduce forces in accordance therewith.

"I am going West to investigate conditions and talk over the situation with officials of the different lines composing the system. If our men have a grievance I want to know it. There may be some things of which I do not know, and if there are, I want to investigate them."

"Telegraphic reports say you are to hold a conference in San Francisco with the officers of the new federation. Is it true?" was asked.

"My office has never refused to meet with a delegation from our employes," was the answer. "I cannot say whether or not I will hold a conference while on this trip. I have no engagements at present with any committee."

REGUIN STATES THE ISSUE.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Although none of the Southern Pacific officials here will discuss matters it is freely predicted among railroad men that a strike of shopmen is almost certain unless the company will concede recognition. This, it is said, will not be granted.

Vice President of the Pacific system, E. E. Calvin, this afternoon started East to meet Julius Kruttschnitt, who is now on his way to the Coast. Kruttschnitt is expected here Sunday night, and it is said that no statement of the company's final views will be made until after he arrives.

At the same time the officials of the company said to-day that they were preparing for a strike.

B. L. Reguin, President of the Shopmen's Federation of the Harriman Lines, whose home is in this city, to-day said that the report that a strike vote had been taken was erroneous. He said:

"We have not taken a vote on the strike, and will not do so until we receive a final reply from the officials of the company, but we have assurances that when the vote is taken the men will vote to strike by an overwhelming majority.

"We are simply demanding what we think is our right, that the company shall do business with our federation. Of course there are reforms we desire, and we think that all these matters can be settled amicably as soon as the company will consent to meet us as representatives of all the shopmen.

"We have always been treated with the greatest consideration in our relations with the company, but unless the matters now in dispute, mainly the recognition of the right of the men to act as one body, are settled, I see no alternative but a strike."

FIXING DATE OF CONFERENCE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25.—M. F. Ryan, International President of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, said this afternoon that a time and place for holding the proposed conference between officers of the Harriman system and the International Presidents of the five great shop unions probably will be decided upon to-morrow.

President Ryan said he believed the conference would be held about the middle of next week.

President Lovett Replies to Kline.

President Lovett of the Union and Southern Pacific said yesterday that he had received the telegram sent to him by J. W. Kline, International President of the Blacksmiths' Union, and that he had replied to it. He declined to discuss the matter or to say what his answer contained.

BEATTIE WITNESS HEARD GIRL SCREAM

This Was Followed by a Gunshot, Man Living Near Place of Wife's Murder Testifies.

BOY TELLS OF SEEING AUTO

Contractor's Son Says Motor Car Was Standing Near Place of the Murder on the Night Shooting Occurred.

CHESTERFIELD COURT HOUSE, Va., Aug. 25.—R. L. Snyder, a dairyman; Samuel Tally, a day laborer, and A. K. Briggs, the fifteen-year-old son of a Richmond contractor, were called as witnesses in the Chesterfield Court House to-day and gave what the prosecution regards as the most important and the most dramatic testimony so far introduced in the trial of Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., for killing his wife while they were on an auto ride on the night of July 18.

In all twelve witnesses were heard today, but Paul Beattie, a cousin of the defendant, and the chief witness for the prosecution, was not among them. He may be called late to-morrow afternoon. In the morning session the witnesses rehearsed much of the testimony that came out at the Coroner's inquest.

Snyder, the dairyman, testified that between sunset and dark on the evening of the murder he saw an automobile similar to Beattie's halt at the roadside not far from the scene of the crime. A man stepped out, he said, and went to the side of the road. This man, the prosecution will attempt to show, was Beattie, and it was then, it is alleged, that he concealed the gun with which it is declared he shot his wife.

Tally, the laborer, said that about 11 o'clock on the night of the murder, while sitting on the back porch of his home, not far from the roadside, he heard a woman scream, then a shot, and finally the noise of an automobile starting. The Briggs boy testified that some time between 10:30 and 11 o'clock on the same night he and several companions, in an automobile, passed a car at the roadside, a stone's throw from where the murder was committed. The man, he said, was apparently fixing a tire; the woman was standing on the running board. The boy was not asked if the man he saw was the prisoner, but under cross-examination by the defense he maintained that they passed no other car on the rest of the journey to Richmond. Some of his companions will be called to testify along this line to-morrow.

Sam Tally, who said he worked in a quarry, was the next witness.

"I was sitting on the back porch of my house, about 300 yards from the road," Tally testified in direct examination, "when all of a sudden, about 11 o'clock, I heard the scream of a woman; then a shot. In about ten minutes more I heard an automobile start."

"Did you hear anything else, the cries of a man for help, or the tooting of an automobile horn?" asked the defense in support of Beattie's story that he had tried to summon aid after the bearded highwayman had fired into the car.

"I did not," said the witness. But on further examination he admitted that he might have said on the morning after the crime that he had heard an automobile horn sounded. He recalled having talked with Henry Beattie and a party of detectives when they visited the place where the murder occurred.

"What did you say then?" he was asked.

"I said that if a man had shot into a car of mine I would have crawled out over my wife's body, grabbed his gun, and beaten him with it until only a frazzle was left."

N. H. Jacobs, a Justice of the Peace of Chesterfield, who was called to the Gwen home soon after the arrival of Beattie with his wife's body, testified that Beattie gave him an account of the murder, which did not differ materially from what he had told others. The defendant had told him, though, Justice Jacobs said, that he did not believe he could identify the man who fired the shot. He had examined Mrs. Beattie's body, the Justice said, and had found dirt in the hair. He said he had seen blood on the gun found after the murder, but under cross-examination admitted that several persons who had been around the blood-coated auto had handled the weapon.

The negro Thomas, whose house stands some 150 yards from where the blood spot was found in the road, testified to hearing two automobiles on the night of the murder, one following the other, and then a shot. He heard no cries or tooting of horns. Judy named Shepardson, who said he lived "two squares" from the place of the murder, told of having heard a shot and the noise of an auto starting toward town.

Before any witnesses were called in the morning session H. M. Smith, Jr., for the defense, objected to the introduction yesterday of Beattie's letter to Beulah Binford, identified by the prisoner at the Coroner's inquest. As Beattie was not then under arrest the defense cited a ruling barring the use at trial of testimony not in the defendant's own behalf and given by him while a witness previously. Notwithstanding Mr. Smith's argument, the court ruled that the letter should be accepted as evidence.

Hill Carter of counsel for the defense then took up the point that the indictment against Beattie refers to a wound in Mrs. Beattie's "face" rather than to the skull or brain, and that all testimony relating to a wound other than in the face should be excluded. But the court held that inasmuch as the indictment specified penetration of the face there was no ground for sustaining the defense's contention.

Detective Jarrell was ten called to the stand and repeated the defendant's story of the killing of his wife. Beattie said his wife's assailant ran into the woods, the detective testified. Thomas Owen, Beattie's uncle-in-law, testified yesterday that the defendant had told him the man ran up the road.

Counsel asked the witness if there was any blood on the gun found near the scene of the crime.

"Yes, Sir, there was," said Jarrell.

Major James D. Patton of Richmond, who went to the place where the shooting occurred the day following the murder with bloodhounds, testified that the dogs failed to take any scent. He repeated Beattie's version of the encounter, which differed but slightly from accounts previously testified to. There was no blood on the gun found near the place of the shooting, he said. Beattie had told him that he was not sure whether the man fled along the road or through the woods.

N. W. Sydnor of Richmond, who took a second set of bloodhounds to the ground, followed Major Patton on the stand.

"Did you find any footprints in the ditch along the road?" he was asked.

"Yes, Sir, there were three, pretty close to the west side of a stump," he replied.

"Did you talk with the accused?"

The witness said he did. He gave Beattie's account of how his wife was killed, saying that Beattie had told him that his wife's assailant had fired from the right of the auto. Other witnesses had testified that the man stood on the left.

Cross-examined by the defense, Sydnor said he had examined the stump and tracks, but that the tracks might have been made by some of those who investigated the crime.

"Did you examine Beattie's shoulder to see if there was any bruise that might be made by the kick of a gun?" was the next question.

"Yes, Sir, I did, and found no marks," said Sydnor.

Mandy Alexander, an old colored woman, was then called to testify to finding the gun with which it is alleged Beattie shot his wife. She was dressed in blue calico and wore a big straw hat. Beattie eyed her closely and smiled.

"Did you find a gun on the railroad tracks near where Mrs. Beattie was murdered?" the prosecutor asked.

"Yes, Sir," said the witness. "About 4 or 5 o'clock on the morning after the murder I came across it. I thought it was a track walker's gun, picked it up, and then put it down again."

The gun was handed to her and she identified it.

She said she had met T. P. Pettigrew, a white farmer, and had told him of her find. Her story was not changed by cross-examination.

Jerry Reynolds, a gray-haired negro, was next called. He had picked up the gun after Mandy Alexander had gone, he said, but soon met Pettigrew and turned it over to him. The negro held the gun in his hand as he sat in the witness chair and identified it.

Mr. Pettigrew, an elderly gray-bearded man, was called to the stand when court reconvened after the luncheon recess. Questioned by the prosecution, he told how Jerry Reynolds, the negro, had handed him the gun. He then identified the gun which, he said, had been picked up about four yards from where the road crosses the railroad track. He recalled under cross-examination having seen an automobile track on the edge of the roadway. The defense questioned the witness for some time along this line in order to show that it was possible for the gun to have bounced from the automobile, as the defendant asserts it did. There was no blood on the gun, according to this witness.

It became known here to-day that Henry Clay Beattie's lawyers had received a letter from J. S. Minor, a contractor of Louisville, Ky., who says a man told him of two men whom he can perhaps produce who were walking along the Midlothian Turnpike on the night of July 18, when they saw a man with a gun accost an automobile. Such testimony would tend to support Beattie's story of the bearded highwayman, but from what could be learned here to-day the defense puts little faith in the story. They declined to give out Mr. Minor's letter, which does not disclose the names of the men who say they witnessed the incidents preceding the tragedy.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 25.—J. S. Minor, a contractor of this city, who wrote to the lawyers defending Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., says he is unwilling to give the name of a man who told him that he knew two men who said they saw a man on the Midlothian Turnpike the night Mrs. Beattie was killed, and that this man answered the description of the highwayman whom Beattie says committed the murder. The man who told him the story, he says, is not in the city.

GULICK'S FORTUNE GONE.

Theatrical Manager and Housekeeper Made Reciprocal Wills.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 25.—The Coroner's investigation into the death of R. M. Gulick, theatrical manager, has revealed that Mr. Gulick and Mrs. Flo Housewright, his housekeeper, entered into an agreement by which each made a will deeding everything to the other. Mr. Gulick's will bequeaths all to Mrs. Housewright with the exception of $100 which is left to his son, James Gulick of New York. It appears now, however, that there will not be much of the estate left.

"When Gulick's financial obligations are met on notes in various banks and other transactions there will not be enough left to buy a sirloin steak," was the declaration made to-day by James Varley, business associate of Mr. Gulick. It was Mr. Varley who caused the Coroner to investigate the manner of death and to take steps to have the body exhumed from the grave in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Housewright, for whom detectives and the Coroner have searched since Wednesday, was located to-day at the Gulick home. She answered questions regarding the death of Mr. Gulick, and declared that she simply took the word of several physicians that death resulted from acute Bright's disease. The Coroner has obtained statements from various physicians who feel sure that death was due to natural causes.

Search is still being made for a will that Mr. Gulick is said to have drawn in June and which is entirely different from that by which he bequeaths all to Mrs. Housewright. This testament, it is said, had been in a safe deposit vault in one of the Pittsburgh banks. The Coroner expects, however, that Mrs. Housewright will prove that she had made a will leaving all her estate to Gulick, and that he in turn kept his part of the agreement by bequeathing everything to her.

LAUNDRY MARK BETRAYS HER

Leads to Charge of Murder Against Woman Who Abandoned Child to Die.

Through the laundry mark on a towel in which an infant had been found abandoned in a field in Summit, N. J., on Friday, only to die of exposure in the Orange Memorial Hospital on Sunday last, the Summit police found Florence Brown, a young woman and the mother of the child. They arrested her on a charge of murder.

The towel in which the child was wrapped bore the mark "W—9," indicating the number of the ward in which the mother gave birth to the child in the City Hospital of Newark. The police found Mrs. Florence Greenwood of 7 Fairmount Avenue, Newark, who had occupied an adjoining cot to that of the mother of the child, and who gave them considerable information about her. There had been twin babies, she said, but the second had died. Mrs. Greenwood gave shelter to the mother and her baby for one night, and on the next day saw her go away with the child, ostensibly to seek a home for it.

The police found the woman had given the name of Bertha Keller and her best friend as Mrs. Mary Stagg, P. O. Box 205, Summit. There they found and arrested her yesterday. She insisted that she had been seeking a home in which to put the child, but that she lost $5 of the $6 she had in her handbag, and then decided to abandon the child.

OPEN BROADWAY GAMBLING.

Boy Operated Home-Made Roulette Wheel and Paid Off in Candy.

Pushing his way to the centre of a crowd of 200 persons at Broadway and Fourth Street last night, Policeman Kennedy found a 15-year-old boy with a big box of candy in one hand and whirling with the other an improvised roulette wheel, consisting of the top of a butter tub, with a spool in the centre. The top of the tub was divided off into twelve sections and the top of the spool formed a dial. Whenever the spool was spun and the arrows on the dial stopped at certain sections of the tub top, the boy gave the lucky winner "2 cents' worth of candy for 1 cent." And the boy was doing a rushing business.

Kennedy interrupted the game and took the boy, his buttertub, and his candy to the Mercer Street Station. There the boy, who said he was Isidor Nadler of 90 Columbia Street, gazed dreamily at the Lieutenant and inquired with an air of injured innocence, "what for the police had interfered with his dream."

Asked to explain this cryptic remark, Isidor said that he was the only support of his widowed mother, and that ever since school stopped he had searched in vain for work. The rent meanwhile, he said, had fallen due.

"And then one night," said Isidor, "I dreamed a dream. The dream showed me the wheel and how it could be worked, and the very next day I made it. I have made $2 a day ever since, and if it hadn't been for the dream which was sent to me I don't know what my mother and I would have done. Why did you interfere with my dream?"

Isidor was sent to the Children's Society to dream a way of satisfying the Judge in the Children's Court this morning that he was not gambling.

CAPTURE BANDIT WHO SHOT AUTOIST

Tries to Kill Detective Who Arrests Him in Philadelphia Pawnshop.

CARRIED THE STOLEN WATCH

Identified by Charles Dumas, Whom He Held Up Sixteen Hours Before on Lonely Road Near Somerville, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—William Diamond, a mulatto, who says he comes from the South and has no home here, is locked up in City Hall, charged with shooting and robbing Charles M. Dumas of Somerville, N. J., last night, after he had barricaded a road along which Mr. Dumas, accompanied by his wife, was driving his automobile. Diamond was arrested within sixteen hours after the hold-up as he was trying to pawn Mr. Dumas's watch.

The negro tried hard to escape arrest, firing three shots from his revolver at the policeman who finally captured him, and ceasing to struggle only after he had been disarmed and beaten almost senseless. On the way to the station house Diamond declared:

"I'd rather be in the Morgue than go back."

Despite this admission Diamond stubbornly insisted that the watch was his own property, and that he had no hand in the robbery of Mr. Dumas. He persisted in this statement even after Mr. Dumas had identified the watch by his initials on its cover and the numbers in the works and on the case. Mr. Dumas declared that Diamond looked very much like the bandit who had shot him, though last night he had thought that the assailant was a white man disguised as a negro. He admitted that he could not be positive in his identification of Diamond by his appearance, but when the negro spoke up to deny his guilt Mr. Dumas exclaimed:

"I'm positive now. I'd know that voice anywhere. It's the same one I heard last night."

Mr. Dumas, accompanied by Detective George Totten of Somerville, reached here early this evening in response to a message from the police. They went direct to the City Hall, where Diamond was brought out from his cell.

After having looked at him carefully, Mr. Dumas told the police that he would like to see the negro with his slouch hat on his head and a handkerchief tied around his face. Diamond was ordered to put his handkerchief over his face, but declared instantly that he didn't have one. There proved to be none in his clothing, and then a policeman was sent to his cell. There the remnants of a red handkerchief which had been torn into small pieces were found in a corner.

Diamond wore rubber-soled shoes, commonly known as sneakers, and Detective Totten was allowed to take these with him when he departed to return to Somerville. Totten had measured the footprints in the soft roadway at the scene of the hold-up and wanted to see if the sneakers fitted. The police here, however, consider Mr. Dumas's identification of the watch as quite sufficient to place the blame on the negro.

Diamond was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Beaton for a further hearing and, as he could not furnish this was immediately locked up.

Diamond's capture was due primarily to a pawnbroker who has a shop at Seventeenth and Bainbridge Streets, though it was Detective Harrington who caught the man and who faced his revolver shots. The negro entered the shop early this morning and offered Mr. Dumas's watch as a pledge. The pawnbroker, already notified by the police of the theft, looked the watch over carefully and came to the conclusion that it bore a remarkable likeness to that which Mr. Dumas lost.

Under pretense of examining the watch more closely and in a better light, the pawnbroker got away from the counter in front of which Diamond stood and, unheard by the mulatto, ordered one of his clerks to go for a policeman. Then he held the negro in conversation until Harrington appeared in the doorway.

Instantly Diamond seemed to realize that he had been trapped. With a cry of rage he grabbed at his pocket and withdrew his hand clutching the butt of his revolver. He leveled it at the policeman and fired. Harrington, framed against the light in the street, by the doorway, offered a fair target, and the negro fired three times in quick succession.

Harrington never hesitated, however. He rushed forward toward the negro, each bullet missing him, and, before Diamond could pull the trigger a fourth time, the policeman had gripped his arms, pinning them to his sides.

The pawnshop was filled with smoke, and behind the counters cowered the pawnbroker and his two clerks. In front of the counter, Harrington and the negro rolled on the floor, the policeman pounding at Diamond's head with his one free hand, while with the other he clutched the negro's hand which held the gun.

At last Harrington got his billy out and clubbed the negro into submission. Then, with the help of the pawnbroker, who finally came to his assistance, he disarmed Diamond and handcuffed him. A crowd had gathered outside, attracted by the shots, and with this escort Harrington took his man to the City Hall, where Magistrate Beaton gave him an immediate hearing.

Diamond so far has stuck to his story of innocence, and, of course, has refused to say how he got here from Somerville. It is believed that he boarded a train bound for here at the South Somerville station late last night, as Totten told the local police that he had trailed the man's footsteps nearly that far.

A CAT PICKS APPLES.

Trained by Its Owner to Knock 'em Off, So He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Harry Banker, who lives on the Briarcliff Road, has a cat which he says he has trained to pick apples.

Yesterday afternoon Banker wanted to get a peck of apples and he sent the cat up the tree. Soon, he says, it was knocking the apples off with its paw so fast that Banker had to hustle to keep up with her. Banker says it appeared proud of its work.

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Juniors' Dainty Dresses of figured lawn, were $3.98; special at $1.98.
Women's Fall Kid Gloves, in all newest shades; special at 65c.
Women's $4 and $5 Tan Shoes, many styles; very special at $2.50.

Copies of the Famous Painting "Mona Lisa" or "La Joconde" Da Vinci's masterpiece which mysteriously disappeared from its place in the Louvre Museum of Paris, now at Bloomingdales' Picture Store, 3rd floor, at 25c.
Larger copies of "MONA LISA," exquisitely framed, at $9.98.

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COMMENT ON TIMES CABLE.

Record Made by the Around-the-World Dispatch Excites Much Interest.

The dispatch of THE NEW YORK TIMES cable around the world last Sunday night as a commercial message in the record time of 18 minutes and 30 seconds has attracted attention throughout the country, and several newspapers have commented on the manner in which it was handled by the Postal Telegraph and the Commercial Cable Companies. This refers especially to the minute occupied by the message in being flashed from the Times Building to Manila, including relays at San Francisco, Honolulu, and Midway Island in the North Pacific.

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, in its editorial comment, says:

THE NEW YORK TIMES has made the interesting experiment of sending a telegraphic message around the world directed to itself. No especial arrangements were made in advance, the message being filed in the telegraph office in a purely commercial way, with the ordinary press request: "Please rush." It was rushed. The message was sent west, and was received from the east by the same operator who sent it, exactly sixteen and a half minutes later.

Eleven years ago when President Roosevelt sent his message around the world in twelve minutes and Clarence Mackay sent the reply, starting east and making the record time of nine and a half minutes, both messages had the right of way, and every operator on that journey of 28,613 miles was sitting at his keyboard waiting for the flash to come. The speed of THE TIMES message was rapid enough for practical purposes. It was an interesting question whether the wireless system will ever beat THE TIMES record.

The Schenectady Gazette on the same subject says:

To learn how rapidly a message may be sent around the world, THE NEW YORK TIMES recently sent a dispatch addressed to itself on a journey of 28,613 miles. It required sixteen minutes and thirty seconds.

The route followed by the message was overland to San Francisco, thence to Manila, via Honolulu and Midway Island, to Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Madras, Bombay, Aden, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, Lisbon and the Azores home. In all, the message was relayed sixteen times. THE TIMES message was sent without any advantages, as an ordinary commercial telegram. In that respect the time made constitutes a record.

By way of comparison it may be noted that the telegraph, as a means of sending and receiving messages, has been made practicable within the lifetime of thousands still living. Now the even more marvelous wireless system is coming into use.

This is what The St. Louis Globe Democrat says:

A telegraphic dispatch has been sent from New York around the world in sixteen minutes and thirty seconds. Such quick interchanges will work more for peace than either armaments or arbitration.

ONE-LEG STUNTS ON WHEEL.

Youth Bangs a Drum Until He Gets an Audience, Performs, and Passes Hat.

Patrons of vaudeville have seen many trick bicycle riders, but over in Brooklyn there is a one-legged youth who is performing stunts on a two-wheeled machine and makes good money at it. The youth is not more than 21 years old, and he goes through the streets giving exhibitions and then passing the hat. His reward is not small.

He is an athletic-looking chap, and before he lost his leg in a railroad accident was employed in the Park Department. His crippled condition prevented his continuing work. He remembered that as a lad he used to do simple tricks on his bicycle. Removing the right pedal from his machine, he found that he still could ride with one leg, and that many of the tricks he used to do still were possible.

But the thing was to attract a crowd. To this end he bought a bass drum, and made for it a rack in front of the handle bars. With his crutch slung under the seat he rides into a quiet block, bang-bang-banging on his drum. At once every window holds a face. Then, setting his drum and his crutch by the curb, he hops onto his wheel and begins to give a show. He crawls through the frame, rides backward, stands still, and does other feats that would be difficult for one who had two feet.

After it is over he hops about from house to house, and there are few who do not give him something. At one stand alone his takings were 65 cents, and when it is reckoned that he never stays more than ten minutes in one place, and makes probably fifty stops a day, it can be seen that he is not suffering.

KILLS WIFE AND CHILDREN.

Farmer Near Tampa Ends Quarrel in Murder and Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 25.—Needham Anderson, a farmer at Kathleen, near this city, killed his wife and three children this afternoon and committed suicide. Neighbors were aroused by the shooting and the screams of the wife and children, but before they reached the scene the man had put himself out of the way.

Anderson had a quarrel with his wife this morning, and left home. This afternoon he returned in an ugly mood. He began another argument, which resulted in his getting his shotgun and killing his wife, whose body fell in the midst of the little ones. He then shot and killed the children.

Anderson went out on the porch and placed the muzzle of the weapon to his head and pulled the trigger, blowing out his brains.

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CONFESSES KILLING FATHER.

Lee Says He Committed Crime After Latter Murdered Wife and Son.

BOONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 25.—After having been pressed by continuous questioning during almost thirty hours in jail William Lee late to-day made a written statement in which he said he killed his father, Richard Lee, in self-defense after the father had murdered his wife and younger son, Clarence. The bodies of Lee's father, mother, and brother were found in their burning home early yesterday, and Lee was charged with their murder. After his statement to-day Sheriff Scales, fearing the prisoner would be lynched, secretly took him in an automobile to Evansville.

Lee, who is 22 years old, calmly reiterated his story that he knew nothing of the circumstances of the killing of his family until late this afternoon, when apparently he suddenly changed his mind, and calling for paper and pencil he wrote as follows:

I was awakened by a noise and went into the bedroom where my father, mother, and brother slept. As I opened the door I saw that my mother and brother were murdered. My father sprang at me, axe in hand, exclaiming: "I will get you, too." I grabbed the axe away from him, and hit him over the head with it. I could smell coal oil, and I found oil had already been poured over the bed.

Just because matches were handy and I did not know what else to do, I set fire to the bedclothing, and then gave the alarm of fire.

"I have something preying on my mind," he said when he asked for the paper and pencil, according to Sheriff Scales. After he had completed the statement he said:

"I did not know what else to do when I set the place on fire. I didn't know how the thing would look."

The streets about the jail were crowded all day with townspeople and farmers. Threats of mob violence were heard on every hand, and the Sheriff feared when Lee's statement became public it would be impossible to save him from being lynched. The county officials said they placed no faith in his statement. A motor car was obtained and Lee was hurried under heavy guard to Evansville.

On the theory that the murderer of the Lees had thrown a pick axe into a pond near their home, the pond was dragged to-day, but without result. The county authorities are now convinced that the murders all were done with the axe that was found covered with blood in the Lee home.

The motive ascribed by the officials in charging Lee with the murders is that he wished to obtain money with which to be married to his fiancée, Miss Taylor. Several hundred dollars in currency said to have been in the Lee house on Wednesday has not been found.

The lives of Richard and Clarence Lee were insured for $700. William Lee is known to have quarreled with his parents because they opposed his marriage.

GERMAN CRUISER'S OFFENSE.

Without Notice the Bremen Holds Torpedo Practice in Buzzards Bay.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The action of the German cruiser Bremen in holding torpedo exercises in Buzzards Bay without permission from this Government, is regarded by high officers of the navy here as a breach of international etiquette and a fit subject for a protest to Germany.

The State Department says this Government was advised by Germany of the visit of the ship, but that no permission for practice exercises was asked. Naval officers to-day expressed considerable surprise at the course of the German warship. They say the vessel should not have used an American fort as a base, even for manoeuvres, beyond the three-mile limit.

The United States has held battle practices in foreign waters, but always with

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FRANCE'S ULTIMATUM READY FOR GERMANY

Cabinet Council Instructs Cambon to Offer Congo Territory to Insure Moroccan Rights.

KAISER FOR PEACEFUL TERMS

But Many of His Subjects Insist on No Compromise—War Talk Heard, but Scouted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The negotiations over Morocco are undoubtedly approaching the decisive point. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to Germany, is expected to return to Berlin from Paris at the beginning of next week with France's "irreducible minimum," and whether the long drawn out controversy between the old rivals is to end in peace or war will probably be revealed soon.

Dispatches from Paris to-day state that a Cabinet Council had agreed to authorize M. Cambon to offer certain parts of the French Congo to Germany if the Kaiser's Government will absolutely recognize France's rights in Morocco.

The issue is awaited in Germany with external calm, but also with evident anxiety. A large and influential section of public opinion is goading the Kaiser's Government to accept no settlement which does not give Germany "compensations" in Morocco itself. The Government is threatened with dire vengeance in the forthcoming Reichstag elections if it emerges ingloriously from the Agadir adventure, and the Kaiser himself is menaced with another outburst of popular indignation, such as he weathered in 1908, if he continues to insist, as he is reputed to be doing, upon a bloodless settlement.

Nothing has been published in Germany about the action of the French military authorities in calling home the Second and Third Reservists resident in America, but such a procedure occasions no surprise, as it has been known here for weeks that the French Army has been girding itself with unwonted zeal and thoroughness for every possible eventuality. The German preparations, it may safely be assumed, are being carried on with no less comprehensiveness, although no sign whatever of them is apparent on the surface.

Meantime several factors indicative of a peaceful outcome of the Moroccan imbroglio command public attention. The most notable among them is the announcement that the great French banks, including the Crédit Lyonnais, which have enormous sums on loan with German banks, have decided to prolong these credits and allow the funds to remain in this country indefinitely. The Stock Exchange interpreted this announcement to-day as a certain forecast of peace.

From Holland and Belgium there are also peace harbingers which are said to originate from French Government sources. Both the Dutch and Belgian Governments are said to have received official assurances from Paris that "war is out of the question." Belgium, it appears, had made somewhat advanced preparations in expectation of Franco-German hostilities, and these operations, it is said, will forthwith be abandoned.

FRENCH CABINET'S ANSWER.

Offers Congo Territory in Exchange for Recognition of Moroccan Rights.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—A Cabinet Council was held to-day when the course of the French negotiations with Germany over the Moroccan dispute were unanimously approved, as were the instructions to Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to Germany, as drawn up by M. de Selves, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Ambassador Cambon, after long conferences, in which Premier Caillaux, L. Lebrun, the Minister of Colonies, and M. Cruppi, the Minister of Justice, took part.

The instructions to M. Cambon contain, according to an earlier announcement, the maximum terms which France will offer to Germany in order to reach a settlement.

The instructions endeavor to phrase the French conception of Germany's position in Morocco and authorize Ambassador Cambon to offer specific parts of French Congo in exchange for the absolute recognition by Germany of French rights in Morocco.

Although the instructions cannot be regarded as suggesting an ultimatum, yet an important step has been taken toward a rupture depending upon how the German Government receives the proposals.

It may take a long time for either side to say the last word in negotiations such as these, but should they be interrupted after Ambassador Cambon reopens the discussion in writing with Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, a new international conference might follow or a long period of strain and suspense in which neither power did anything except glare at the other.

Both France and Germany are carrying on war preparations, and each power appears willing that the other should know it. Doubtless as a diplomatic manoeuvre there is a little rattling of the sabre to show mutual earnestness.

Nevertheless, in a time of tension such as this, war must be among the contingencies considered by statesmanship. The word "war" is used more frequently this week in the conversation of serious Frenchmen than it had been used in any previous period since 1906. Generally it is used interrogatively in the sense that "Can it be possible that we must fight?" and "Is Germany pushing us into war?"

To-day's session of the council lasted for two and one-half hours, a part of the sitting being occupied with other matters, relating to finance, the disappearance of "Mona Lisa," Lionardo da Vinci's masterpiece, from the Salon Carre of the Louvre, and the abandonment of the Autumn manoeuvres in Northern France, owing to fever among the troops. The manoeuvres, it is probable, will be held in another part of the country.

The Cabinet adjourned to meet on Aug. 31 at Rambouillet under the Presidency of President Fallières.

READY TO INVADE PORTUGAL.

Royalists Well Armed in Galicia—New Government Less Severe.

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 25.—Gen. Bastos, Commander-in-Chief of the Republican forces on the northern frontier, to-day informed the Ministry of War, according to the newspapers at the capital, that the royalists in Galicia are about to invade Portugal. The royalists are said to be numerous, well organised and armed with the latest pattern rifles and artillery. A steady enlistment is going on in the north of Portugal, where the whole population are monarchists, principally owing to the attitude of the republic against the church.

The new Government, which will go into power with President Manoel de Arriaga, proposes to amend the Separation law making the legislation dividing the church and State conform with that of Brazil. There will be no confiscation of church property, and a declaration to this effect will, it is expected, do much to conciliate the north.

When the connection between church and State in Brazil was abolished the Government left to the church all religious buildings and their properties and income. The Catholic Church is perfectly free in Brazil. Religious orders are permitted and are prosperous.

WILLIAM LAUDS EMPRESS.

Mother of Six Sons Who Are Ready to Die for Country, He Says.

ALTONA, Prussia, Aug. 25.—Emperor William to-night made a noteworthy speech at a banquet in honor of the Province of Schleswig-Holstein, whither he has come to attend the manoeuvres. Referring to the Empress as a daughter of the province, his Majesty declared:

"She is an example for German mothers, because she has brought up six sons—serious, energetic men—who are not inclined to take advantage of the comforts and enjoyments of their rank and position, like many of the present-day youth, but have devoted their strength to the Fatherland in hard and strict fulfillment of duty, and should a serious occasion arise, are ready cheerfully to sacrifice their lives on the altar of their country."

Many of the newspapers are drawing the conclusion that Emperor William in this speech in referring to the patriotism of his sons had in mind the dispute between Germany and France over Morocco.

LONDON HAS 7,252,963.

Still Far in the Lead as the World's Largest City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—London's latest census returns for the administrative County of London are 4,522,961, and for the outer ring 2,730,002, thus making the total population for Greater London 7,252,963.

The area of the administrative county is 116.8 square miles, and the area of Greater London, which includes all parishes within eleven miles of Charing Cross, is 693 square miles.

New York, in all its five boroughs, boasted of 4,776,883 persons in 1910. The population is now estimated at more than 5,000,000. Walter Laidlow, the statistician, has estimated that his "Greatest New York," comprising a circle with 19½ miles as the radius and City Hall as its centre, will, between June 7, 1914, and Jan. 18, 1916, pass the population that London will then have. Such a boundary line for New York would include parts of Westchester and Nassau Counties, as well as parts of Hudson, Essex, and Bergen Counties, New Jersey. It would include 74 suburbs. Its area, exclusive of about 40,000 acres of swamps and lakes, would be 480,000 acres as compared with 443,419 acres in Greater London.

ON TRAIL OF THE 'MONA LISA.'

Police Find Brass Knob from the Louvre Dropped by Picture Thief.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—There appears to be no doubt here that Leonardo da Vinci's famous painting, "Mona Lisa," was taken to Bordeaux, whence it is feared it will be carried either to Spain or South America.

In confirmation of the witness who at Thursday's investigation into the disappearance from the Louvre testified that he saw a stout man carrying a large panel, covered with a horse blanket, take the 7:47 express for Bordeaux on Monday morning, another witness, a store clerk, said to-day that, while hurrying to his work on Monday morning he saw an individual answering the description of the man carrying the panel throw something into a garden. M. Hamard, Chief of Detectives, immediately sent some of his men to this garden. They found a brass knob from the door of the Louvre which the thief had burst open when escaping from the building.

The Bordeaux police to-day searched the steamer Cordilier, which was bound for South America, but there was no trace of "Mona Lisa" on board the vessel.

LOOK FOR "MONA LISA" HERE.

Description of Stolen Painting Given to Detectives.

United States detectives have been requested to keep their eyes open for the "Mona Lisa," Lionardo da Vinci's masterpiece which was stolen from the Salon Carré in the Louvre on Monday. For their guidance this description of the painting by Charles L. Eastlake has been suggested:

No. 462. La Gioconda, by Lionardo da Vinci, of the Florentine school, is better known as "Mona Lisa." It is a half-length and of life size. Mona Lisa's complexion is pale and sallow, her mouth strongly dimpled at the corners. Her eyes wear a peculiar and cunning expression, which is due partly to the position of the iris and partly to their raising of the lower lid. The crown of the head is covered with a thin veil, from which the hairs fall in ringlets concealing the ears. The hands are delicate and well-modelled, with tapering fingers, but the flesh tints generally are marred by opaque and inky shadows. The color is low in tone and there are no nigh lights except in the drapery. In the background is a mysterious and weird-looking landscape. The surface of the paint in the picture, which is executed on panel, is much cracked.

A footnote states that Lionardo worked for four years on the picture and that Francis I. of France paid 4,000 gold florins for it.

FRUIT STEAMER WRECKED.

The Alice Carried Officers of Atlantic Fruit Company to Nicaragua.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 25.—The British steamer Alice, which sailed from here a week ago with the principal officers of the Atlantic Fruit Company on board, is reported to be a total wreck on Viva Nueva Reef, off the coast of Nicaragua, and it is feared that some members of her company have been drowned.

The Alice was bound for Bluefields with a cargo of banana sprouts intended for the Atlantic Fruit Company's development in Nicaragua. When the vessel struck the people on board took to the small boats in an endeavor to reach the shore. One of these boats is reported missing, and it is supposed that its occupants have been drowned.

Joseph Di Giorgo is President of the Atlantic Fruit Company and Salvatore Di Giorgo is New York manager.

The Alice was commanded by Capt. Reine. She left New York Aug. 9 for Cape Antonio, Jamaica. The vessel was of 795 tons. She was built at Preston, England, in 1890, and owned by the Donald Steamship Company.

HONOR ESPERANTO FOUNDER.

100 Students Draw Dr. Zamenhof Through Streets in a Carriage.

ANTWERP, Aug. 25.—Edwin C. Reed, Secretary of the Esperanto Association of North America, was the only American elected to-day as a member of the International Esperanto Commission for the organization of a permanent body of Esperantists.

The seventh annual Esperanto Congress, which had been in session here for five days, came to an end to-night with a brilliant ball, at which the delegates wore their National costumes. Dr. Ludwig L. Zamenhof of Holland, the inventor of Esperanto, was drawn through the streets in an open carriage by 100 students.

PRISONER FOR HOURS UNDER UPSET SCOW

The Captain Took Refuge in His Cabin as the Scow Turned Bottom Up Out at Sea.

PULLED 17 MILES BY TUG

He Was Supposed to be Lost Until Dock Was Made in Erie Basin—All He Wanted Was a Cigarette.

Richard Manello, a young Italian living in President Street, Brooklyn, was imprisoned for seven hours yesterday in the cabin of an overturned scow while it was being towed to Erie Basin from out in the Atlantic three milest east of Scotland Lightship. He had taken refuge there, when the scow began to list so heavily that he was sure it would capsize, and as the tug made her laborious way back to Brooklyn, none of her crew dreamed that the Italian scow Captain had not been swept overboard and drowned. Yet he was very much alive when discovered and taken out at Beard's long dock in Brooklyn, and after a little rest and a little food, he was able to smoke a cigarette and laugh. But he knows that he has had such an experience as never before befell a President Street scow Captain, and he knows he was very lucky.

It was at 2 o'clock yesterday morning that one of Moran's scows, towed by a tug of the Bauker Contracting Company, left Beard's Long Dock, near the Crane shipyards in Brooklyn. The scow was to take a heavy load of dredging mud from the bottom of Erie Basin and deposit it in the greater depths of the Atlantic off Sandy Hook. Manello was to attend the scow and particularly the dumping.

The scow is a bulky craft, 150 feet long, and the mud is carried in four pockets, held closed by taut chains running over a sprocket wheel. Surrounding the mud pockets are air-compartments designed as buoys to keep the scow afloat. Atop of all, and at the stern is the Captain's cabin, where he lives half the time.

The dumping place is from three to five miles east of the Scotland Lightship, and there the tug halted to let Manello discharge his cargo. It isn't a difficult task, and the scow Captain is allowed to do it unassisted. The dump was reached a little after 5 o'clock. It was still dark, and a nasty rain was whipping in the Italian's face as he went about his work. This consists in knocking the dogs up on the wheel until, with the slackened chains, the pockets one by one are opened and the mud dropped into the water below.

The first pocket opened all right, and its yards of mud fell away. Then something went wrong. Something stuck, for Manello could not knock the dogs up. As he realized he couldn't, he realized, too, that the scow was beginning to tilt in an ugly fashion. This was due to the unevenly distributed weight, with one pocket empty and three full. It listed heavily, slowly—with time enough for the Captain to escape from the waves in the dark and the rain, but without time enough for him to think about it much.

He fairly leaped from the wheel to his cabin, and, inside, he slammed the door behind him and fastened it. Then he threw back the covering of the buoy hatch in the floor—that buoy hatch where scow Captains have been known to hide things they didn't want seen aboard—and clung to it, clung to it desperately, for he knew that that floor in the cabin of the overturning scow would be the roof above his head in no time and that the water would flood the space below him—how high he could not guess.

The Captain was right. The scow overturned completely. Down from the floor to the ceiling rattled what loose furniture supplied Manello's simple needs, his bench, his chair, his stove. But Manello clung tightly to the buoy hatch, dazed, frightened by the roar of the waters outside, and wondering vaguely what would happen next. From where he hung he could brace one foot against the cabin wall. Supporting himself in this fashion he freed one hand and, reaching down, ripped a strip of his trousers all the way up one leg. Somehow, with this strip, he managed to tie the leg to the buoy hatch and thus supported, he stopped to breathe a minute. Then he prayed.

Thanks to the air compartments the scow was buoyed up four feet above the surface of the water, so that the part of the craft to which Manello had fastened himself was not submerged. The water flooded in over the ceiling of the cabin and rose to a level a foot below him. The air above was little enough, and Manello was uncomfortably close to stifling, but some did find its way into him from other parts of the boat.

Meanwhile the crew of the tug, as soon as the scow overturned, put out in a rowboat and pulled around the wreck. It was uninviting work in the storm and the dark, and they had little hope of seeing any trace of the Italian whom they supposed had been swept off and dropped into the Atlantic. They shouted and listened. There wasn't a sound in response. Then after much delay, and seeing how idle would be the attempt to right the scow, they started back around the Hook, across the lower bay, through the Narrows, across the Bay and Erie Basin to the dock. Towing a capsized scow, unevenly loaded with mud, is not an easy task, and although the outward trip of seventeen miles was made in three hours, it was nearly noon when the tug put in at Beard's long pier. The people of the shipping yards hustled down to look over the scow, and the crew of the tug climbed on top and inspected.

One of the crew stooped, listened, and then gave a great cry.

"There's some one underneath here, and alive," he shouted.

He had heard a muffled knocking, that came ever so faintly through the thick lumber of the scow's bottom. The others hurried over, and a rowboat pulled up near the stern of the overturned craft. They could hear the faint knocking. Then there was bedlam on the dock and tug, but in the midst of it some one had the wit to send in a call for the fireboat. The Seth Low arrived in a few moments, and with axes they chopped away at the bottom of the boat, then gently, cautiously through the bottom of the cabin.

First they saw a leg and then they heard the rumbling noise of Manello expressing satisfaction. White with the hours he had lived through, and hungry and quite weak, he was lifted out and supported to the pier.

Would some one please roll him a cigarette, he asked.

ANTI-RECIPROCITY LIBERAL.

Canadian Conservatives Agree to Support W. M. German.

WELLAND, Ont., Aug. 25.—W. M. German, Liberal candidate in Welland County, in which is located the Niagara Fruit belt, having come out against reciprocity, the conservatives have withdrawn their candidate.

German will go in by acclamation unless the Liberals decide to name another Liberal to oppose him.

WARSHIP SINKS STEAMER.

The Hessen, in Germany's Naval Manoeuvres, Hits the Askersund.

KIEL, Germany, Aug. 25.—The German battleship Hessen, while executing manoeuvres with a torpedo boat flotilla in the outer bay last night, ran down and sank the small Swedish steamer Askersund.

The crew of the steamer was rescued and no one was hurt. The battleship was not damaged.

POPE CELEBRATES MASS.

First Time Since His Illness—Drives About the Vatican Gardens.

ROME, Aug. 25.—Pope Pius, for the first time since his recent illness, personally celebrated mass to-day in his private chapel in the presence of his Secretaries.

Afterward the Pontiff spent considerable time driving about the Vatican gardens.

Winthrop Press Sold.

Negotiations were completed yesterday for the purchase by the Columbian-Sterling Publishing Company, through its President, Frank Orff, of the Winthrop Press, 419 Lafayette Street, one of the three largest printing establishments in the city. The plant will be used for the publication of the various periodicals controlled by the Columbian-Sterling Publishing Company. The purchase price was in the neighborhood of $200,000, and half as much again will be spent in enlarging the equipment of the plant.

LOOKING INTO COLD STORAGE

On Report of Inspectors Summons Is Issued for L. R. Prior.

At the request of the State Board of Health District Attorney Whitman has started an investigation to determine whether the cold-storage houses are violating the Brennan pure food law, which went into effect on June 15. This law makes it a felony for any cold-storage house not to mark the food with the date it is received and the date it leaves the plant. As a result of this investigation, summons were issued yesterday by Magistrate Corrigan in the Tombs Court for the appearance next Monday of L. R. Prior, the President of the Greenwich Cold Storage Company at 402 and 404 Greenwich Street.

The summons was issued upon the affidavits of Inspectors Scharff and Roche of the State Department of Health, who set forth that on Aug. 9 they visited the store of Max Ams at 372 Greenwich Street and examined a barrel of fish which he had received and found that it bore no date of entry into the Greenwich Cold Storage Company. They also set forth that some of the fish were bad. They state that they again visited the place on Aug. 21, after they had warned Prior that he was violating the law, and discovered that their warnings had been unheeded.

LISPED "VOTES FOR WOMEN."

Suffrage Slogan First Words Taught His Daughter, Dr. De Forest Says.

Justice Putnam in the Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday afternoon reserved decision as to alimony, counsel fees, and the custody of the two-year-old daughter in the suit for separation brought by Mrs. Nora Stanton Blatch De Forest and her husband, Dr. Lee De Forest. The De Forests are now in California.

The principal dispute was over the custody of the child, who is now with Mrs. De Forest. Through his attorney, Dr. De Forest expressed the fear that if the child were left with her mother she would be brought up a suffragette. He said that the first thing Mrs. De Forest had taught her child to say was "Votes for women."

Dr. De Forest stated in affidavits that his wife had given all her time to the suffrage cause, and that she had persisted in showing that she had neither interest nor affection for him.

BISCHOFF REPROVES DE FORD IN COURT

He Calls Him "Impertinent" for Asking an Adjournment of Poultry Trust Appeal.

JEROME ATTACKS EVIDENCE

Trial Unconstitutional, He Says—Court Reserves Decision on His Request for a Revision of the Verdict.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday, after a lively and exciting discussion with Assistant District Attorney William H. De Ford, in the course of which he characterized the Assistant District Attorney as "impertinent," reserved decision on the application of William Travers Jerome for the issuance of a certificate of reasonable doubt for the thirteen members of the New York Live Poultry Commission Merchants' Protective Association who were recently convicted and sentenced to three months in the penitentiary and a fine of $500 by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions.

When the case was called yesterday Assistant District Attorney De Ford, who had once before had the hearing postponed, asked for a further postponement on the ground that the District Attorney had not had time in which to prepare his argument. Justice Bischoff denied the motion, saying that the defendants were in prison and therefore entitled to a speedy decision in the matter.

Assistant District Attorney De Ford then asked to be heard on the merits of his request for an adjournment, and the Justice also denied this application, upon which Mr. De Ford said:

"Does your Honor refuse to recognize the right of the District Attorney to be heard?"

"That's impertinent," angrily retorted the Justice; "sit down."

Mr. Jerome then got to his feet and started his argument for a certificate. He said the defendants organized in June, 1909, for protection and agreed upon a scheme for the division of the profits.

Mr. Jerome said the record of the case clearly showed that all the acts alleged against the defendants were committed in 1908, a year before the time set forth in the indictment, and were not binding on the defendants, as they were barred by the statute of limitation. He declared that the facts testified to and the declarations of W. T. Hance, Treasurer of the Commission Merchants' Association, were wrongly admitted. After raising other points, Mr. Jerome declared that the indictment and the trial itself were an open violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. De Ford then asked for a postponement, saying he thought the request not at all unreasonable.

Justice Bischoff then angrily exclaimed: "Sit down. Your conduct has been impertinent and unworthy of a prosecution officer and a member of the bar."

"I had no intention of being disrespectful to your Honor," remarked Mr. De Ford, as he took up his hat and left the courtroom.

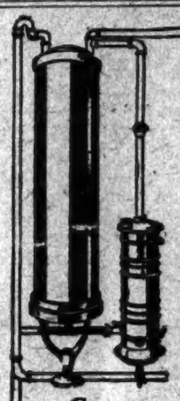
District Attorney Whitman would only say that he thought there was merit in Mr. De Ford's request for an adjournment. He refused to make any further statement about the matter.

Wireless Company Man Goes to Prison

George H. Parker, the last of the United Wireless Telegraph Company stock swindlers to start for prison, left yesterday in charge of Deputy Marshals Joseph Kume and Abraham Adler for the military prison at McNeill's Island, Washington, where he will be confined for a year. It is expected that as soon as his term expires he will be prosecuted for smuggling the diamonds and jewelry that he took as payment for the wireless stock which he sold on Vancouver Island.

CRITERIONS

are standards whereby we may judge of things.
Ours are the buildings we build—and the Owners who own them.
The buildings will speak for themselves—the Owners will speak for us.
THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction
Fifty-One Wall Street



Every Effect Has Its Cause

—and the cause of untold household happiness and contentment is the presence in the home of a

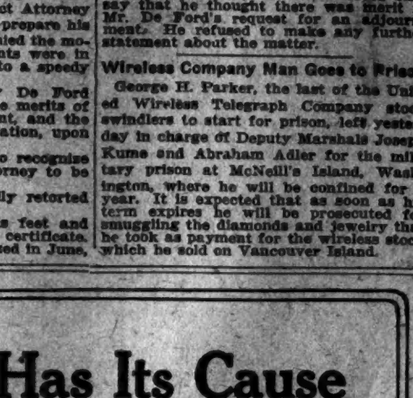
Gas Water Heater

Cause.

Gives you all the hot water you want for any purpose almost instantaneously. You merely light the gas and turn the faucet!

For one cent heats enough water for a bath!

Sold at a low price and on easy terms.



Effect.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York
GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

"The Telephone Adds a Day to My Week-end Visits"

says a New York business man. "For several summers past I have been in the habit of leaving my office Friday evening to spend Saturday and Sunday with my family at the seashore. This year I have found that I am usually able to include Monday also in my holiday. I have a telephone in my summer home, and each Monday morning I telephone the office, have the important mail read to me, dictate the replies, and give general instructions to cover any work we have in hand. I then proceed to enjoy this extra day of play and gather strength for the days of work that follow. I can do this without anxiety or worry, because I know that my office can always reach me if anything important comes up."

This man's experience is that of many hundreds of business men. So much is now accomplished by telephone and so much time is saved, that men in business have found that they can increase the number of hours to be devoted to play. They have found that it is not necessary to be everlastingly tied down to a desk in order to conduct a business. They have found, as George W. Perkins has said, that "it is the mind that does business," and that "the telephone gives the mind wings."

No matter where you are—at the nearby shore resorts or in the far-off mountains—you are always in touch with your office by Bell Telephone.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.

DEVORE'S LONG HIT SPILLS THE PIRATES

Three-Bagger In Deep Right Field Brings in New York's Winning Runs.

THE SCORE.

New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	x—3
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, lf	4	0	2	0	1	1
Doyle, 2b	4	0	0	0	5	4
Snodgrass, cf	4	1	0	0	2	1
Becker, rf	2	0	0	0	2	1
Merkle, 1b	3	0	0	0	11	2
Herzog, 3b	2	1	0	1	1	1
Fletcher, ss	3	0	0	0	1	2
Meyers, c	3	1	1	0	6	1
Ames, p	0	0	0	0	0	1
Crandall, p	2	1	1	0	1	2
Total	24	3	4	3	27	15

PITTSBURGH.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Byrne, 3b	3	0	1	2	1	1
Carey, cf	5	1	0	0	2	0
Clarke, lf	5	0	2	0	1	0
Wilson, rf	5	0	3	0	0	0
Miller, 2b	3	0	0	1	1	1
Leach, ss	3	1	1	2	0	0
McKechnie, 1b	2	0	0	0	9	0
Gibson, c	4	0	1	0	5	2
Hendrix, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
*Campbell	1	0	0	0	0	0
Steele, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	8	5	24	11

*Batted for Hendrix in the eighth inning.

Two-base hits—Meyers, Byrne. Three-base hit—Devore. Sacrifice hits—Becker, McKechnie, 2. Sacrifice fly—Crandall. Stolen bases—Wilson, 2. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 3. Left on bases—New York, 2; Pittsburgh, 13. Struck out—By Ames, 2; by Crandall, 3; by Hendrix, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 4; off Crandall, 1; off Hendrix, 2; off Steele, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Ames, 1; (Miller.) Passed ball—Gibson. Hits—Off Ames, 2 in 2-3 innings, (at bat 10;) off Crandall, 6 in 6 1-3 innings, (at bat 24;) off Hendrix, 2 in 7 innings, (at bat 19;) off Steele, 2 in 1 inning, (at bat 5.) Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours.

When Josh Devore poled a stout three-base hit over Wilson's cupola in the eighth inning at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and sent Herzog and Crandall scampering over the pan, the Giants won a game from the Pirates which Larry Doyle almost insisted they didn't want. Its difficult to understand Larry's attitude, for the win meant first place in the pennant fight. In spite of Boyle's objections the Giants are on top, again setting the pace. The score was 3 to 2.

Doyle's part in the fray was putting up a defense at second base that wasn't even as strong as thin tissue paper. All that the Pirates had to do to insure the occupancy of the sacks was to jam a roller through Doyle. Mud and wet grounds and a dark day made it as easy to drive a ball through Doyle's pasture as it is to drive a horse through an open meadow.

The Pirates made twice a many hits as the Giants and ran the bases better, and yet they couldn't win. No less than thirteen of the Buccaneers were left stranded on the sacks. It was sad—for Pittsburgh. Hendrix pitched a game that was hard to beat. He gave only two hits in seven innings, and it didn't look like the best of judgment to derrick him in the eighth to let Campbell pose as a punch hitter. Campbell was an easy out, and when Steele went into pitch the Giants ripped into his service and batted out a victory.

In spite of the wet grounds and rain-like aspect of the atmosphere, the management deemed it best to play the game at all hazards instead of playing a double-header to-day. Less than 2,000 people in town had the same idea as the management and consequently they made up the assemblage which witnessed the game. It was dark and dismal under Coogan's Bluff, just like the night of the big wind in Ireland. Every ball that was thrown out soon became muddy and black, and it was hard to see the ball from the stand when it flew to the outfield.

"Red" Ames started to pitch and he was so wild that he got the gate in the third inning. He walked Byrne, the first man up, and Carey was safe on Larry Doyle's first fumble. Clarke forced Byrne at third. Ames to Herzog, and Wilson forced Clarke at second. Fletcher to Doyle. Miller was hit by a pitched ball and right then Ames presented the Pirates with a run by walking Leach, forcing Carey home. Ames was steady in the second inning, but got wild again in the third. He fanned Carey at the start, but Clarke hit to left field.

It was so dark that Chief Pirate Frederick couldn't see whether Devore got the ball or not. Devore misjudged the drive and lost it. He got the ball on the bound and fired it back to first base, where Merkle tagged Clarke while he was standing around aimlessly wondering what had happened.

Wilson singled to right and Miller and Leach drew tickets, filling the bases. Rescuer Crandall did the propelling after that and found his way out of the hole by making McKechnie ground out, Doyle to Merkle for the third out. That was one grounder that Larry didn't miss.

The New York got busy in their half of the game inning. With one out, Meyers doubled to left and went to third base on a passed ball, which got tangled up in Hank O'Days feet. The Indian scored on Crandall's sacrifice fly. That tied the score.

The Pirates went to the front in the eighth inning. Leach was safe on Doyle's fouls of Wee Tommy's grounder. McKechnie sacrificed, Meyers to Merkle. Gibson hit to right field, sending Leach to third. Campbell was sent in to make a pinch hit, but he wasn't there and skied to Doyle. Byrne walked, filling the bases. Carey jammed a grounder at Doyle, which Lawrence handled like a bag of bricks. Leach scoring. Gibson also thought he would like to score when Snodgrass shot the ball in, and Merkle tried to get Carey off first. He missed Carey and started after Byrne off second. Merkle missed Bobby, too, but ran around the diamond, and finally tossed the ball to Meyers, who stabbed Gibson as he was trotting home.

The first thing that Steele did when he started to pitch was to walk Herzog. Fletcher then raised a foul fly back of the catcher, which sailed right up close to the wire back stop. Gibson did a nervy thing then. He ran headlong into the cement wall and wire and speared the ball just as it was about to hit the screen. He collided heavily with the concrete and was dazed for several minutes. It was the gamest catch that has been seen at the Polo Grounds in many a day. Crandall singled to right. Meyers skied to Gibson and then up comes Josh Devore.

It was almost dark by this time. Devore swung savagely and connected. The ball sailed high over Wilson's head in right field, and Herzog and Crandall crossed the plate, Devore reaching third. That won the game then and there. McGraw sent Matty out to warm up to guard against Crandall showing any signs of cracking. "Matty" wasn't needed, for Crandall pulled through all right.

BLACK FRIDAY HAS SILVER LINING

Black Friday wasn't so desolate for the Giants after all.

Having perched on top for a day, it ought not to seem so strange now. Stick.

It was so dark in the seventh inning that John T. Brush had the headlights on his automobile lighted, so he could see the ball when it came his way.

Right in the thick of the pennant fight a great calamity hovers over the Giants. Arlie Latham was too saucy to Umpire O'Day and was chased from the lot.

The calamity would come if Arlie was set down for three days.

Latham was tinned in the eighth when Fletcher was at the bat. Arlie made a remark O'Day didn't like, and the umpire stepped out of the box to quiet him. Steele shot the ball over wide, which would have been a ball if O'Day refused to allow the ball to count, as he was not in his place to see it. Fletcher would have walked only for that.

The funny part of it was McGraw gave Latham a stiffer call down than O'Day did.

Once again you have to take out the silver platter and hand the best in the house to Lifesaver Crandall.

Devore went out in the mud up to his ankles to get Byrne's drive against the left field fence in the seventh.

Just as perforated as a sieve, Larry Doyle was.

Steele didn't have a true ring.

Alexander Bumped in Tenth Inning.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Cincinnati won its forty-first game here in ten innings by 3 to 2. The visitors played a fine uphill game and won out in the tenth by hard hitting of the delivery of Alexander, who went on the rubber in this inning. The batting of Hobitzel and Bates featured the contest. Walsh played shortstop in place of Doolan, who has been suspended for three days for his argument with Umpire Johnstone in yesterday's game. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Beecher, lf	2	1	1	0	0	0
Marsans, lf-2	2	1	2	2	0	0
Bates, cf	3	1	3	4	0	0
Hobitzel, 1b-5	2	4	7	0	0	0
Mitchell, rf-5	3	0	0	1	0	0
Downey, ss-5	0	0	1	5	0	0
Egan, 2b	4	0	1	0	4	5
Grant, 3b	3	0	1	0	0	0
McLean, c	2	0	1	4	1	0
Clarke, c	1	1	1	3	0	0
Gaspar, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Smith, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Almeida	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41	8	15	20	13	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Knabe, 2b	5	1	2	3	3	2
Paskt, cf	5	1	1	2	1	0
Lobert, 3b	4	1	1	3	1	1
Magee, lf	5	0	1	4	0	0
Beck, rf	4	1	2	1	1	1
Lord'us, 1b	4	0	0	12	2	0
Walsh, ss	5	0	1	5	1	1
Spencer, c	4	0	0	4	2	0
Curtis, p	4	0	0	0	5	0
Alex'r, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Thomas	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41	4	11	30	13	

*Batted for Gaspar in eighth inning.

†Batted for Spencer in tenth inning.

Errors—Downey, Gaspar, Grant, Smith, Beck, Walsh, Spencer.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	4—8
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Beecher, Mitchell, Beck. Three-base hit—Mitchell. Sacrifice hits—Mitchell, Gaspar, Lobert, Hobitzel, Smith. Stolen bases—Marsans, Bates, Egan, Grant. Struck out—By Gaspar, 4; by Smith, 2; by Curtis, 2; by Alexander, 1. Double plays—Egan, Downey, and Hobitzel; Downey, Egan, and Hobitzel. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 12; Philadelphia, 10. First base on balls—Off Gaspar, 2; off Curtis, 5; off Alexander, 1. Passed ball—Spencer. Pitchers' record: Off Gaspar, 8 hits and 3 times at bat in 7 innings; off Smith, 3 hits and 1 time at bat in 1 inning; off Curtis, 11 hits and 35 times at bat in 9 innings; off Alexander, 4 hits and 6 times at bat in 1 inning. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Johnstone.

BASEBALL.

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Pittsburg, 2.
Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
(Ten innings.)
Chicago at Brooklyn—
Wet grounds.
St. Louis at Boston—Rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; New York, 5.
Philadelphia at Cleveland—Rain.
Washington, 16; Detroit, 3.
Detroit, 7; Washington, 6.
(Ten innings.)
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Boston, 6; St. Louis, 2.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Newark, 9; Buffalo, 5.
Buffalo, 2; Newark, 1.
Toronto, 5; Jersey City, 0.
Montreal, 6; Baltimore, 4.
Rochester, 3; Providence, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	69	44	.611	St. Louis	60	52	.536
Chicago	65	42	.607	Cincinnati	52	60	.464
Pittsburgh	63	47	.591	Brooklyn	44	67	.396
Philadelphia	62	51	.549	Boston	28	85	.248

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	74	40	.649	Chicago	59	58	.504
Detroit	71	47	.602	New York	59	59	.500
Boston	61	55	.526	Washington	50	66	.424
Cleveland	58	57	.504	St. Louis	34	83	.293

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	82	41	.667	Montreal	56	69	.463
Toronto	75	49	.605	Jersey City	49	70	.412
Baltimore	72	49	.595	Newark	49	73	.401
Buffalo	60	59	.504	Providence	42	79	.347

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn—2 games.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston—2 games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland—2 games.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at St. Louis.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Buffalo—2 games.
Baltimore at Rochester—2 games.
Providence at Montreal.
Newark at Toronto.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Toronto Shuts Out Jersey City.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 25.—Rube Kisslinger was hit in bunches, while Mueller tightened up in pinches, consequently the Leafs won the last game of the season with Jersey City by a score of 5 to 0. Mueller pitched steady baseball throughout, allowing only seven scattered hits. Jordan made his eighteenth home run of the season. Fullerton was forced out of the game in the third inning, when he was hit in the side of the head with a pitched ball. The score:

TORONTO.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Rowan, cf-2	2	0	0	1	0	0
O'Hara, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Dalsh'ty, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Jordan, 1b	4	1	2	12	0	0
Bradley, 2b	4	1	1	0	2	0
Phelps, c	3	2	2	5	1	0
T'ghan, ss	2	1	1	0	6	0
Fitzp'k, 3b	4	0	1	1	5	2
Mueller, p	3	0	1	0	0	0
Total	30	5	8	27	11	

JERSEY CITY.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Wells, c	4	0	2	4	2	2
Breen, 2b	4	0	0	2	3	0
Roach, ss	4	0	2	2	5	0
D'ninger, lf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Dolan, 3b	4	0	1	0	1	1
Wh'ler, rf	4	0	0	1	0	1
Abstein, 1b	4	0	0	11	1	1
Fullerton, cf	0	0	0	1	0	0
Thoney, cf	2	0	1	1	0	0
K'ager, p	3	0	0	1	1	1
Total	33	0	7	24	13	

Toronto	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	x—5
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Error—Breen.

Home Run—Jordan. Two-base hit—Bradley. Stolen bases—Phelps (2,) Rowan, Dolan, Vaughan, (2,) Fitzpatrick. Sacrifice hit—Rowan. Sacrifice fly—Vaughan. Struck out—By Kisslinger, 5; by Mueller, 3. First base on balls—Off Kisslinger, 3. First base on errors—Toronto, 1. Left on bases—Toronto, 7; Jersey City, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Mueller, (Fullerton.) Wild pitches—Mueller, Kisslinger. Umpires—Messrs. Doyle and Byron. Time of game—Two hours.

At Buffalo.

FIRST GAME.

NEWARK.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Agler, 1b	5	0	1	14	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	1	2	3	5	0
Dalton, rf	4	1	2	1	0	0
Kelly, lf	5	1	2	1	0	0
Louden, 3b	5	0	1	0	1	0
Collins, cf	4	2	2	1	0	0
Fisher, ss	4	0	1	2	4	0
M'Carty, c	4	0	0	7	0	2
Holmes, p	4	0	1	0	4	0
Total	41	5	12	27	13	

BUFFALO.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Schirm, lf	4	2	2	2	1	0
Starr, ss	5	1	2	2	2	1
Murray, cf	5	0	1	6	0	0
McCabe, rf	5	0	1	1	0	0
Miller, 1b	4	0	1	7	0	0
Killifer, c	4	0	2	5	7	1
Tr'dale, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	1
Wratten, 3b	4	2	4	0	4	0
Brockett, p	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	5	14	27	14	3

Errors—McCabe, Truesdale, Holmes.

Newark	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	2	1—9
Buffalo	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2—5

First base on balls—Off Brockett, 4. Struck out—By Brockett, 4; by Holmes, 6. Two-base hits—Kelly, Smith, Collins. Sacrifice fly—McCarty. Sacrifice hit—Brockett. First base on errors—Buffalo, 1; Newark, 1. Left on bases—Buffalo, 9; Newark, 8. Double plays—Fisher and Agler; Fisher, Smith, and Agler. Hit by pitcher—Schirm. Passed ball—McCarty. Umpires—Messrs. Kerin and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BUFFALO.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Schirm, lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Starr, ss	3	0	0	1	0	0
Murray, cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
McCabe, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, 1b	3	0	1	11	2	0
M'Al'ster, c	3	0	0	4	0	0
Tr'dale, 2b	3	0	1	1	3	0
Wratten, 3b	3	0	1	1	1	0
Merritt, p	2	0	1	2	4	0
Total	27	0	5	27	14	

NEWARK.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Agler, 1b	4	0	0	4	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	0	0	1	0	0
Dalton, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Kelly, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Louden, 3b	4	1	1	1	4	0
Collins, cf	3	0	0	4	0	0
Fisher, ss	3	0	0	1	5	0
Cady, c	3	0	1	2	2	0
Carlo, p	3	0	0	0	5	0
Total	32	1	6	24	7	

Errors—Fisher, Carlo.

Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

First base on balls—Off Carlo, 3. Struck out—By Merritt, 4; by Carlo, 2. Two-base hits—Wratten, Murray. Sacrifice fly—Schirm. Sacrifice hits—McAllister, Merritt, Schirm. First base on errors—Buffalo, 1. Stolen bases—Miller. Left on bases—Buffalo, 6; Newark, 5. Double play—Truesdale, Starr, and Miller. Hit by pitcher—Truesdale. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Kerin. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

At Rochester.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	9	5
Rochester	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	x—3	7	2

Batteries—Bedient and Shean; Manser and Jacklitsch. Umpires—Messrs. Murray and Guthrie.

At Montreal.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1—4	10	1
Montreal	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	x—6	14	2

Batteries—Adkins, Frock, and Egan; Parsons and Curtis. Umpires—Messrs. Kelly and Halligan.

WHITE SOX NOSE OUT YANKEES IN CHICAGO

Messenger Scores Winning Run in Eighth Inning Following His Base on Balls.

THE SCORE.

Chicago	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	—6
New York	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	—5

CHICAGO.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
McIntyre, rf	2	2	0	1	0	0
Lord, 3b	4	1	2	2	1	0
Messenger, lf	1	1	0	2	0	1
Bodie, cf	2	0	1	1	0	0
McConnell, 2b	4	0	0	2	1	0
Tannehill, ss	4	1	2	3	3	0
Mullen, 1b	3	0	0	5	1	1
Block, c	3	0	0	8	1	0
Scott, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Benz, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Baker, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young, p	0	0	0	1	0	0
White, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Lange	1	0	1	0	0	0
†Chouinard	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Walsh	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total	26	6	8	27	10	2

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Wolter, rf	5	1	2	1	0	0
Hemphill, cf	4	0	1	3	0	2
Chase, 1b	5	0	2	10	1	0
Cree, lf	4	1	3	1	0	0
Hartzell, 3b	5	1	1	0	3	0
Johnson, ss	4	0	1	1	2	0
Gardner, 2b	4	1	1	1	4	0
Sweeney, c	2	1	2	5	2	0
Blair, c	2	0	0	0	1	0
Fisher, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Vaughn, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
†Daniels	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	5	13	24	14	2

*Batted for Scott in the fourth inning.

†Ran for Lange in the fourth inning.

‡Batted for Baker in the seventh inning.

§Batted for Fisher in the sixth inning.

Two-base hits—Johnson, Chase. Three-base hits—Sweeney, Wolter. Hits—Off Scott, 8 in 4 innings; off Benz, 4 in 2 1-3 innings; off Baker, 0 in 2-3 inning; off Young, 1 in 1 inning; off Fisher, 6 in 5 innings; off Vaughn, 2 in 3 innings; off White, 0 in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Messenger, Bodie, (2,) Fisher, Mullen, McCarty. Sacrifice hit—Brockett. First base on errors—Chicago, 4; New York, 10. Base on balls—Off Scott, 2; off Fisher, 3; off Vaughn, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Benz, (Daniels.) Struck out—By Scott, 3; by Fisher, 2; by Benz, 2; by Vaughn, 2; by Baker, 1. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullen.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—After Hugh Duffy had used nearly every pitcher of the White Sox staff, he just did manage to defeat the New Yorks in the second game of the series, 6 to 5.

That one-run margin should be given to Ed Walsh, who in the seventh inning was sent in as a pinch hitter. With one batsman out, he soaked a single to centre. Right there Hemphill, who was doing the centre field duty for Chase, edged in two errors. He allowed Walsh's single to slip through him for three bases, and then tossed badly to Johnson on the relay, and Walsh completed the circuit.

Walsh's run evened up the score at 5 all, and when the eighth rolled around Messenger, starting with a walk, scored the run that boosted the Sox in the official league standing.

The White Sox used seven pitchers. Five of them worked on the hill and two of them acted as pinch hitters. The Yankees used two twirlers, Fisher started the game, and Vaughn finished it. Altogether the White Sox used sixteen men.

In the Sox's half of the opener, McIntyre walked and went to second on Lord's single to left. Both advanced on Messenger's out, and scored when Bodie singled to left. Bodie went to second on McConnell's out, but was nipped at the plate in an endeavor to score on Tannehill's hit. The New Yorks cut down the lead of the White Sox a run in the second, the tally being made after two had been retired. Gardner tore off a single to left and scored on Eddie Sweeney's triple to deep right field. There was nothing doing for the Sox in their half. Then Wolter started with a triple to right centre. Hemphill walked and was caught at second, Chase being safe at first on a fielder's choice, Wolter scoring. Cree beat out a hit to Mullen, and Hartzell was retired, the runners advancing to second and third, respectively. Scott walked Johnson and filled the bases, but Gardner dumped one to Lord for the third out.

With the score even up, the Sox came back in their half of the third inning, and added the third run to their total. McIntyre started with a walk, and went to second on Lord's hit. The pair advanced on Messenger's out, and McIntyre scored on Bodie's sacrifice fly to centre.

That left the Sox in front until the fourth inning, when Sweeney singled to right, and was sacrificed to second by Fisher. Wolter flew out to Messenger, and then Hemphill singled to right, scoring Sweeney. The Sox went to the front again in the fourth inning. Tannehill led off with a single, and was sacrificed ahead by Mullen. Block flew out, Lange went in to bat for Scott, and delivered a single that scored Tannehill.

Chase started the seventh inning with a pop fly to McConnell, but Cree singled and went to third when Mullen dropped a throw. He scored on Hartzell's hit to right. Johnson soaked a double to left and Hartzell came across, putting the Yankees again in front. But it was not for long. With one out in the Sox half, Walsh was sent in to bat for Baker. He drove one through the diamond to Hemphill, went to third on Hemp's error, and reached home on the second misplay.

With Fisher deposed, Lefty Vaughn took up the pitching burden. Starting the eighth inning, he walked Messenger, and Bodie laid down a sacrifice bunt. Messenger remained on second, while McConnell popped out to Johnson, but he scored on Tannehill's third hit of the afternoon, a single to left field. That was the end of the scoring.

Tigers Split Even with Senators.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 25.—Detroit and Washington split even to-day, the visitors winning the first game, 16 to 2, and Detroit taking the second game, 7 to 6, after a ten-inning battle. Both contests were crowded with features, some of which were as awful as others were clever. Washington hammered Mullin off the mound in the fifth inning of the first game, and secured thirteen hits off Lafitte, who followed. Detroit had a miserable field day, totaling eleven errors, Bush making five. Johnson never allowed the Tigers a chance to win.

The second arrangement was marked by the free hitting of both teams. Detroit, in an effort to break the hoodoo which has hovered about its double-headers, batted first, and was successful in claiming the only game of any double-header they played this season. Washington scored its runs in the last of the eighth inning, and took the lead, but Crawford's double and Delehanty's single in the ninth tied the score. Henry had four passed balls in the second game. The score:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Milan, cf	6	4	4	2	0	0
Sch'fer, 1b	5	1	2	12	1	0
Walker, lf	6	1	1	1	0	0
Gessler, rf	5	1	2	1	0	0
McBride, ss	4	2	0	2	2	0
Morgan, 3b	5	3	3	2	3	0
Cun'h'm, 2b	5	1	3	0	4	0
Street, c	5	1	2	6	1	0
Johnson, p	5	1	2	0	3	0
Total	46	15	21	27	14	

DETROIT.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Bush, ss	4	0	1	6	3	
Cobb, cf	3	0	2	1	1	0
Crawf'd, rf	4	0	2	2	1	0
Delah'ty, 3b	4	0	1	2	5	0
Drake, lf	4	0	2	4	0	0
Gainer, 1b	4	0	0	6	1	
B'mann, 2b	4	0	1	2	2	
Schmidt, c	4	0	1	7	7	
Mullin, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Lafitte, p	2	2	2	0	0	
*Jones	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	35	2	10	27	15	

*Batted for Lafitte in ninth inning.

Errors—Bush, (5,) Delahanty, Drake, (3,) Gainer, Bauman, Mullin.

Washington	0	1	2	0	4	0	0	4	5	—16
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Schaefer, Morgan. Home run—Lafitte. Hits—Off Mullin, 8 in four innings and five times at bat, none out, in the fifth; off Lafitte, 13 in five innings. Sacrifice hit—Schaefer. Stolen bases—Cobb, (2,) Gainer, Gessler, Johnson, Milan, Cunningham, Morgan. Double plays—Bush, Gainer, and Delehanty; Bauman and Gainer; Johnson, Street, and Schaefer. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Detroit, 7. First base on balls—Off Johnson, 3; off Mullin, 2. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Struck out—By Johnson, 4; by Mullin, 1; by Lafitte, 2. Wild pitches—Mullin, Lafitte. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Ferrine.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Bush, ss	5	0	1	5	4	
Cobb, cf	6	0	1	1	0	
Crawf'd, rf	5	1	1	0	0	
Delah'ty, 3b	5	0	2	1	0	
Drake, 1b	5	1	1	10	0	
Gainer, 1b	3	3	3	12	0	
B'mann, 2b	5	1	2	2	6	
Schmidt, c	3	0	2	5	2	
Wood, p	3	0	1	0	2	
Total	39	6	14	36	16	

WASHINGTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Milan, cf	5	1	1	5	1	
Sch'fer, 1b	4	2	2	15	1	
Walker, lf	5	1	1	2	0	
Gessler, rf	3	1	1	0	0	
McBride, ss	5	0	1	4	1	
Morgan, 3b	3	1	0	0	3	
Conroy, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	
Cun'h'm, 2b	3	0	0	1	7	
Henry, c	2	0	0

INCREASE OF TYPHOID NOT DUE TO WATER

Health Commissioner Lederle Is Sure of That and So Is the Water Department.

LOW LEVEL IN CROTON SHED

Shortage of Supply Is Becoming Serious for New York as Well as Westchester Towns.

Health Department officials are still investigating the outbreaks of typhoid fever which have occurred in Manhattan and the Bronx, and were not prepared yesterday to state what are their causes. However, Commissioner Lederle was quite certain that they were not the result of the condition of the city's water supply.

Yet it is admitted that the water is getting almost desperately low, and that every day two and a half tons of hypochloride of lime are tilted into the Croton aqueduct. But this, it was explained at the Water Supply Department yesterday, has been going on now for five months, and means merely that there is present a certain quantity of bacilli coli communis, which in themselves are not dangerous. Typhoid and other dangerous germs are never found unless these bacilli can be detected, but the bacilli may and generally do exist without any of the malignant germs being mixed with them.

The number of cases of typhoid in Manhattan in the last four weeks has been 80, 82, 86, and 88, and this week there have been another 28 cases. In the Bronx in the last four weeks the records show 10, 19, 27, and 47 cases, and in the present week another 28. In Manhattan there has been a large increase over the average since the second week in June, and in the Bronx since the last week in July. Following the average of other years, Manhattan should not have had more than 205 cases in the last ten weeks, it actually had 596. In the last four weeks the average should have been not more than 118 cases, but there were 336. In the Bronx the average called for 30 cases in the last four weeks, and there were 113.

One outbreak of note has been at the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, which has a population of 1,100. Since the end of July there have been thirty-five cases, but none of the boys or girls have died, and it is believed that now the outbreak is well under control.

Another centre of the disease has been in the district bounded by Seventy-ninth and Eighty-second Streets, between Columbus Avenue and the North River. The cause of infection here is believed by the Health Department officials to be in the milk supply. It was brought from a small town in the north of the State where typhoid has been rife, and the milk is supposed to have been infected. It was discovered that eighty-six cases had occurred in families supplied by one milk company and fifty among the customers of another company. The Health Department officials believe that these coincidences give the clue to this particular outbreak.

Meanwhile the Croton water is being watched day by day, and it is recognized that in the present state of the reservoirs it is absolutely necessary that it should be subjected to some treatment. The Water Supply Department maintains bacteriological stations at important points in the Croton watershed, and each day closed bottles are let down into the reservoirs and by a special device are opened at exactly the depth at which the water to be tested flows. As yet it is maintained both at the Water Supply and Health Departments that nothing has been detected by the most rigorous analysis to cause alarm on the score of health.

A shortage of water of an alarming description does exist. It is reckoned that there are now in storage about 35,000,000,000 gallons and each day Manhattan and the Bronx draw off for their drinking and sanitary purposes about 285,000,000 gallons. To keep it down even to this amount painful economy is necessary. The actual consumption has been cut down by about 50,000,000 gallons a day by the stopping of the flushing of the streets, the sprinkling of lawns, and the washing down of pavements with hose. Also the 10,000,000 gallon increase in the daily consumption, which the growth of the population would ordinarily justify, has been avoided.

But, even with all this care Commissioner Thompson reports that at this time last year there were in storage 75,000,000,000 gallons, and that the lowest point reached by the reservoirs in December just before the snows was 57,000,000,000 gallons, so that the city is already worse off than it was at any time last year.

Roughly speaking it is reckoned that there is water enough to last for four months, but here there enters an element of doubt. It is not clear that the entire 35,000,000,000 gallons can be utilized. In the first place the reservoirs are not constructed so that they can be drained to the last drop. In the second place the water, as it gets lower, becomes foul and muddy, and whatever malignant deposits there may be have less chance to settle. Perhaps a seventh or eighth of the water now stored up can never be used, and is of value merely as a foundation on which the available supplies can be based.

Meanwhile, every day huge casks of lime are transported to the aqueduct just south of Briarcliff Manor, and there pumped through a pipe into the water flowing below. It is too small a quantity to give any taste to the water, and it cannot remove the vegetable matter which has of late given to it so curious a taste, smell, and color. But this vegetable deposit is declared by the authorities to be quite harmless, and the lime poured in is said to be sufficient to care for any noxious germs that may roam around.

The bitter cry of water shortage is not, however, confined to New York. The Westchester County Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting on Thursday afternoon considered the dire straits to which the section of the county supplied by the Consolidated Water Company is in. Along the Hudson there is, it is said, hardly ten or twelve days' supply of water in storage, and complaints were made that the Consolidated Water Company, which looks after North Tarrytown, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Ardsley, and a portion of Scarsdale, has neglected to put in adequate reservoirs.

The watershed should, it is maintained, supply, without difficulty, 80,000 persons, as it is twelve square miles in area and is one of the best which the City of New York has left to the surrounding country.

But it is alleged that its opportunities have been neglected, and a number of residents of Greenburgh have started a movement for the expropriation of its property. The Westchester Chamber of Commerce has taken the matter up and adopted at its meeting a resolution demanding immediate action, and asking Gov. Dix, the State Conservation Commission, and the town and village officers to co-operate in a plan to provide water for this district.

The City of Yonkers is also exercised over the water question and has appropriated $10,000 for an expert examination of the property of the Consolidated Water Company and an appraisal of its watershed and plant.

CAN'T REMEMBER HER NAME.

Aged Woman Saved from Being Run Down by Car Suffers Loss of Memory.

An aged woman was saved by Policeman Boyle of the Bedford Avenue Station, Williamsburg, from being run down by a car at Broadway and Keap Street early yesterday morning. He observed her running at intervals from one side of the street to the other. Boyle reached her just in time to save her from being run down, as the motorman of the car didn't see her in the darkness.

After a vain attempt to learn her name and where she came from, the policeman took her to the Bedford Avenue Station, where it was found her memory had failed her. She was arraigned in the Manhattan Avenue Court and held. She is about 60 years old, and wore a black skirt and waist and had no hat.

JUDGES NOW MAY RIDE.

Elevators Installed in the County Court House After a Year's Delay.

After standing idle for a year the elevators in the County Court House were started yesterday. Last year Borough President McAneny awarded a contract for the installation of two elevators to a company, to be ready for use by Jan. 1. Extensions of time were granted until July, when the contract was canceled and a new one made with another concern.

Alterations and repairs are being made to many of the rooms in the Court House. Concrete floors will replace wooden ones, electricity will be substituted for gas, and the sanitation will be improved generally.

Two Hurt in Ocean Parkway Crash.

An automobile owned and driven by William Leverick of 197 East Fifteenth Street, Flatbush, who was alone in the car, collided with a grocer's wagon driven by Peter Hottendorf of 120 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, in Ocean Parkway, near Avenue C, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning. One of the horses attached to Hottendorf's wagon was killed. Both men were thrown into the road. Policemen Meyer and Germain of the Parkville Station, who heard the collision, found the men senseless and had them taken to the Kings County Hospital. Each was badly bruised but otherwise unhurt and will recover.

Anarchists Out for Mexico.

Anarchists of this city and vicinity plan to hold a meeting in Union Square at 8 o'clock this evening at which Emma Goldman will be the principal speaker. The call is issued to the "workers of the world" to unite in a demonstration in favor of the Mexican revolution and particularly to protest against Madero's troops being permitted to cross United States soil to crush the revolt. Other speakers will be Ben L. Reitman, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Jaime Vidal, Arturo M. Giovannitti, and William Thurston Brown.

GRASSHOPPER'S DEADLY FOE

Crickets Eat the Eggs, According to M. P. Somes, Entomologist.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—The crickets' once doleful fiddling now is music to the ear of the farmer of the Northwest. M. P. Somes, grasshopper expert for the State Department of Entomology, after a Summer-long investigation in the grasshopper infested districts of Minnesota and the Red River Valley, declares that the cricket has an insatiable appetite for grasshopper eggs, and is eating them by the millions.

The female grasshopper for several weeks now has been depositing her eggs in the ground. The cricket, according to Mr. Somes, has a peculiar aptitude for finding these deposits, and a ravenous maw after he once gets his mandible into the egg pod.

The extermination of the grasshopper, which destroys thousands of acres of grain in the Northwest, seems to rest with the crickets.

Negroes Sue Amusement Park.

On complaint of May Bolin, a negro of 219 West 133d Street, Manhattan, Mrs. Mae Coyte, a ticket seller; George P. Ogier, a ticket collector, and Andrew J. Cesine, a special policeman, at Palisades Park, were arrested yesterday. The negro alleges that on Aug. 1 she and five friends were refused tickets by Mrs. Coyte, and that when they remonstrated they were ordered off the grounds by the policeman and the collector. The woman said she and her friends had been admitted to the park prior to Aug. 1 and she does not know why they were kept out.

Pick Struck Dynamite; Two Dead.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Aug. 25.—A stick of dynamite, left in the old Chipman silver mine in Newbury fifteen or twenty years ago, exploded to-day, instantly killing two workmen, George Hartshorn and Daniel Stamus, both of Boston, and seriously injuring two others. One of the workmen struck the dynamite with his pick. Work was resumed at the mine recently after operations had been suspended for a number of years.

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NEWS OF BOOKS

Contents of The New York Times Review of Books Published with To-morrow's Times.

America's Pilot-Chart
The Constitution, although formally amended only once, has grown and changed to suit the needs of the Nation.

Science's Debt to Joseph Banks
He was at once the Maecenas and the Nestor of contemporary biologists.

Hard is the Reformer's Way
William Lloyd Garrison and the part he played in the Nation's drama of crisis.

Aviation Novels to Come Next
This is the view of London publishers with reference to popular writers.

As Hearts Rest in Far Rhodesia
Cynthia Stockley's comedies and tragedies of love in wayward South Africa.

Where Time Stands Still
Islands, with their prehistoric remains, which have slept in sunlight through the ages.

Artist Life in German Fiction
Two new books which portray it—recent volumes by Danish, Dutch, and Russian writers.

Elsie Lindtner a Sad Heroine
Karin Michaelis's latest book a melancholy sequel to her sensational novel.

What "Arizona" Used to Mean
Thrilling days that an army officer's wife spent there in the seventies.

"Futurism" ad Nauseam
Some of the literary antics of Marinetti, Italy's Grand Priest of the Order.

How Tides in Man's Affairs
"Business is business," but it's also literature in this day and generation.

Fate and the Wage Earner
Five calamities which may befall him and a programme for his welfare.

BOOKS REVIEWED

Among the books which will be reviewed in to-morrow's NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS are the following:

THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION. By Hannis Taylor, formerly Minister of the United States to Spain. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and New York. $4.

FLOWERS FROM MEDIAEVAL HISTORY. By Minnie D. Kellogg. Illustrated. Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco. $1.50.

THE HISTORIC CHRIST IN THE FAITH OF TO-DAY. By William Alexander Grist. Revell & Co. $2.50. Pages 517.

THE SEA-SPHINX. By Marshall N. Gould, M. A., London. George Allen & Co.

SHE BUILDETH HER HOUSE. By Will Levering Comfort. Philadelphia. Lippincott. $1.25.

THE RIDE OF THE ABERNATHY BOYS. By Miles Abernathy. New York. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

PARTING FRIENDS. A Comedy. By W. D. Howells. Harper's. 50 cents.

SOCIAL INSURANCE: A PROGRAMME OF SOCIAL REFORM. By Henry Rogers Seager, Professor of Political Economy in Columbia University. The Kennedy lectures for 1910 in the School of Philanthropy, conducted by the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York. The Macmillan Co. $1.

LIFE OF SIR JOSEPH BANKS. By Edward Smith, F. R. H. S. Illustrated. John Lane. $4.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. By Lindsay Swift. (American Crisis Biographies.) Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.25.

VIRGINIA OF THE RHODESIANS. By Cynthia Stockley. Dana Estes & Co. $1.25.

ELSIE LINDTNER. By Karin Michaelis. German translation by Mathilde Mann. Concordia Verlag. Berlin.

"VANISHED" ARIZONA. By Mrs. Martha Summerhayes. Salem, Mass. Salem Press. $1.

ABOUT AUTHORS

J. E. Buckrose, author of "Down Our Street," whose "Love in a Little Town" is on the Putnams' Fall list, is in private life Mrs. Falconer Jameson. She has written the following concerning her work: "I find it impossible to write well what I do not find a real pleasure in writing and therefore cannot accommodate myself to the fashion of the moment in fiction; and have had to wait until the public has been made of those who find something in my books which they have found in life. I am delighted to have the chance of seeking an American public, as I have always felt that I might make some appeal to a nation that has not grown too old for sentiment and hope."

Contrary to a recent rumor, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "The Shuttle" and "The Secret Garden," has not moved to England. She is spending the Summer at her country home, Plandome Park, Plandome, on Long Island; and will be there till the cold weather sends her on her annual winter pilgrimage to her Bermuda home.

In a recent letter to a friend in New York, Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady wrote from Stead's Ranch, Moraine Park, Colorado:

"It's delightfully cool up here in my camp, thirty-five miles from a railroad in the heart of the mountains. I am clad in canvas and khaki. We have a fire night and morning. It rains every day. Yesterday we adventured 25 miles over the mountains. William Allen White is in camp nearby writing like mad upon another book. I am doing nothing except walk, climb, drive, ride and loaf preparing for the Winter campaign."

There is a paragraph on the concluding page of Leonard Merrick's "Conrad in Quest of His Youth," which readers and reviewers alike have presumed to contain a misprint. Wherever the passage has been quoted the word "immortal" has been substituted for "immoral," and Mitchell Kennerley, the publisher, has received several letters drawing attention to this so-called misprint, but he is inclined to believe that "immoral" was the word intended by the author, as it also appears in the English edition. However, a note of inquiry has been sent to Mr. Merrick. Meanwhile, here is the passage as it now stands in the book: "The immoral truth was clear to him; he had made his great discovery—that a man is young as often as he falls in love."

On Sept. 1 will be held the initial meeting of the judges in The International's prize poem competition. These are Messrs. William J. Wheeler, editor of Current Literature; William Seaver Woods, editor of The Literary Digest; Hudson Maxim, Richard Le Gallienne, and B. Russell Herts, editor of The International. They will meet to award a prize of $50, which is being offered by The International for the best example of original unpublished tro-tem-potentry, which is defined in "The Science of Poetry" by Hudson Maxim as "tonally impressive language such as verse, whose basic principle is time, replete with artistic trope or figures of speech." The competition will close on that day, and the name of the winner will be announced on Sept. 15. More than 300 poems have been sent in from all parts of the United States, and it is expected that before the closing date of the contest more than 200 additional examples will have been received. The competition is without limitations as to length of poems or number to be submitted by one contributor.

Chicago seems to rival New York as a residence for writers just now. There has always been a large group connected with the University of Chicago—such men as Robert Herrick and the late William Vaughan Moody; and now the city itself is developing a "Quartier Latin." Recent additions to the Chicago group are Edna Ferber, author of "Dawn O'Hara," a novel in which Chicago is especially interested because of its descriptions of neighboring Milwaukee; and George Cram Cook, who is with a firm of publishers, and writing a new radical novel "on the side." Susan Glaspell, whose new novel "The Visioning" is rivaling her "Glory of the Conquered," has recently been in Chicago, assisting the philanthropists behind a Chicago Child Welfare Exhibit—which has many of the same features as the recent like exhibit in New York.

Miss Lyda Farrington Krause, better known by her pen name of Barbara Yechton, has just completed a story for young people which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish shortly. Miss Yechton is the author of "We Ten," "A Lovable Crank," "Honor D'Everal," &c. She is spending the Summer at her country home, Redwood, near Princeton, N. J.

The prologue of Marie Corelli's forthcoming book, which will be published by the Doran Company in September, contains what is probably one of the frankest and most unusual discussions of her relation with the publishing houses which have handled her books. In fact, the prologue as a whole is a most interesting bit of literary autobiography—a sort of apologia pro vita sua.

There has been complaint that every good story gets accredited to Mark Twain without his having really deserved it; but Prof. Archibald Henderson, in his new book "Mark Twain," points out that actually many of the best-known common sayings first created by Mark Twain are very rarely credited to him. His sayings in "Pudd'n-head Wilson's Calendar," such as "the cauliflower is nothing but cabbage with a college education," are generally known as written by Mark Twain; but there are others of which this is not true.

Some of his best sayings as quoted in the book "Mark Twain" are apropos of the cheerful custom of lying. For instance: "Truth is our most valuable possession. Let us economize it." "Never tell a lie—except for practice" is not so well known as the more popular "When in doubt, tell the truth." Prof. Henderson comments that of the latter maxim Mark Twain declared that he never expected it to be applied to himself. If was for other people; when he was in doubt himself, he fled sagacity! Perhaps his best summary is, "Never waste a lie. You never know when you may need it!"

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Announcement of Awards

The Prize Contest for Reviews of The Prodigal Judge

A decision has been reached in the prize contest for reviews of Vaughan Kester's novel, *The Prodigal Judge*, which has created so much talk in the newspaper and publishing world. The contest closed April 11th.

The judges—Mr. William Allen White, the author of *A Certain Rich Man* and the editor of the *Emporia Gazette*, Mr. John S. Phillips, the editor of the *American Magazine*, and Professor William Lyon Phelps, of the English department of Yale University—were widely scattered and the mere traveling of the notices back and forth by express consumed considerable time. Mr. Phillips was cruising in a yacht on the Atlantic and the package bearing the hopes and fears of so many literary editors pursued him up and down the coast before it overtook him.

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The quality of the criticisms was of an astonishing uniformity. So the process of weeding out proved excessively difficult. The sheep looked remarkably like the goats and the goats bore a marked resemblance to the sheep. No little group of unmistakable superiority separated itself from the mass. Of the large number of reviews submitted in the contest, at least one-fourth were active and energetic candidates for the judges' favor.

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The prizes were awarded as follows:

The First Prize of $250 to Royal J. Davis, of the New York Evening Post.

The Second Prize of $150 to Earl D. Biggers, of the Boston Traveler.

The Third Prize of $100 to H. L. Mencken, of the Baltimore Sun.

Five other reviews were held by the judges to be so close to the prize winners and of an excellence so well deserving of an honorable mention that the publishers decided to make the mention more than merely "honorable." Therefore, though the original offer included three prizes only, additional prizes of $50 each have been awarded to

Charles E. Harrison, of the Brooklyn Standard Union.
Clark McAdams, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
Dixon L. Merritt, of the Nashville Banner.
Paul M. Paine, of the Syracuse Post-Standard.
Edwin L. Shuman, of the Chicago Record-Herald.

THE actual number of reviews accorded *The Prodigal Judge* is very little if anything in excess of the number given any novel that makes its way into the list of "best-sellers." Shortly before *The Prodigal Judge* the same publishers issued *The Phantom of the Opera*, by Gaston Leroux, and the reviews, written without hope of special compensation, were greater in number and in length than the reviews submitted in *The Prodigal Judge* prize contest.

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There was, in the reviews, not the slightest evidence of an expectation to please by flattery or overstatement. Everywhere there was honest and sincere effort at discrimination as well as appreciation, an accounting of flaws and faults as well as merits and excellences. The prize reviews sufficiently establish this. Indeed, they secured the prizes because the judges obviously considered that they most nearly expressed the truth about *The Prodigal Judge*. Professor Phelps, in rendering his decision, wrote: "I think it was a remarkable competition; and the reviews impressed me as much by their fairness and desire to tell the truth about the book as by their excellence, which is saying a good deal."

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Professor Phelps need not have been surprised. With the great majority of newspaper reviewers in America the earnest purpose is to tell the truth about every book that comes to their attention. In this purpose and intent, however, they are not hampered or restricted by academic rules or severe personal prejudice. As a class they are sympathetic to a fault, eager to welcome merit and promise in whatever guise they appear, free from petty fault-finding and pedantic quibbles, especially generous toward any novel of native American types which beats warm and true. The effect of the prize competition for *The Prodigal Judge* was felt noticeably in the unwonted care with which each critic sought to guard and qualify his statements, so that the exact color and shade of judgment might be expressed. In many cases this effort to stand rigidly perpendicular made the critic actually lean backward.

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So far as the publishers know, *The Prodigal Judge* contest was the first of its kind. There have, of course, been other review contests but none limited to persons regularly on the staff of newspapers and magazines. The publishers feel a very special sense of gratitude and obligation to all those many reviewers who accepted the offer in the spirit in which it was made and who entered the competition with zest and enthusiasm.

Excerpts from the prize reviews of The Prodigal Judge

WE find one of the principal merits of this story of Andrew Jackson's times in its unashamed sentimentality. In a generation that insists on having its heroes steel-eyed, granite-faced, and full of red blood, our author has harked back to the Victorian tradition which demands a full share of pathos and laughter as well as of action. The tone of true sentiment is struck almost at the very beginning in the forlorn figure of young Hannibal Wayne Hazard. We find good sentiment again in the well-written chapter near the end, where one dying roustabout and drunkard says to another, "Kiss me."

We like everybody in the early North Carolina scenes of the story. We like the justice of the peace, Uncle Sammy and, of course, Bob Yancey. Nothing the judge says is as funny as Yancey's indignant reply to the question whether he had ever been to school when a boy—"Sure, he had been several times."

ROYAL J. DAVIS
New York, The Evening Post.

◆ ◆ ◆

YOU close Vaughan Kester's novel, *The Prodigal Judge*, and it is as though a door banged shut upon a delectable people, and left you stranded in this prosaic world of little men bowed before the pigeon-holes of desks.

You close it with a smile of tenderness for the company you have left, for Judge Slocum Price, scholar and gentleman; for Bob Yancey, big, clean-hearted, simple; for Betty, who came through tragedy at last to the fulfilment of her love. You want to go back and hammer on that door.

And the Prodigal Judge—what a figure! A D'Artagnan in personal bravery, a Chesterfield in demeanor, a John T. McCutcheon congressman in pompousness and syntax, a Sir Tobey in figure, and alas! in thirst, serene in poverty, proud in dissipation, dominating, advising, adjusting affairs of weight.

EARL D. BIGGERS
Boston, Mass., The Traveler.

MR. KESTER has here given us a sincere and painstaking piece of writing, worthy of a high place in current American fiction — a story carefully planned and skilfully executed—a novel which achieves the true purpose of a novel, which is to make comprehensible the philosophy of life of a whole community or race of men by showing us how that philosophy accords with the impulses and satisfies the yearnings of typical individuals.

Yancey battling for his life; Mahaffy filching milk from unguarded cows; the judge drowned in eloquence and corn whisky; the Cavendishes upon their astonishing raft; the homely hospitality, honesty and savagery of the time—in getting such things over the footlights, as the actors say, Mr. Kester displays a notable skill. His canvas is wide and full of color; in every brush stroke there is proof of exquisite care; and the result must be set down a success.

H. L. MENCKEN
Baltimore, Md., The Sun.

◆ ◆ ◆

MR. Kester has written a story that gives a broad view of life across a great stretch of territory in the South seventy-five years ago, and that also includes some characters of absorbing interest.

The story is interesting first because of the characters, and the characters develop as the plot is unfolded. Of the three elements in the story—the character drawing, the picture of life on a large scale in a period and a scene never before touched by ambitious fiction, and the melodramatic plot, there is no doubt the earliest impression will be made by the characters, so boldly drawn yet with no favor of exaggeration.

In the end, probably, as it was in the beginning, the interest and the affection of the reader will center upon Judge Slocum Price himself. Dear, beloved, true man! A comic figure he is at first, with a drollery and a sweetness that save him from being contemptible. There has not been so lovable a companion for many a day.

CHARLES E. HARRISON
Brooklyn, N. Y., The Standard-Union.

THE Prodigal Judge is rich in characterization and quaint pictures of American life.

The central figure is Judge Slocum Price. Gentleman of the Carolinas, slave owner and cotton grower, he is ruined in the prime of life by the rascality of a friend. Impoverished in spirit and substance as well, he entered upon a nomadic debauch which eventually landed him in Tennessee so far reduced that but for his scholarship and extravagant and colorful verbiage he did not differ from the average tramp.

There are in *The Prodigal Judge* so many and such vivid glimpses of American life. Few things have been so well written out of our own national experience as the chapter on the Cavendish family floating on a raft in search of that shore which shall tempt them to land. What Mr. Kester has done is to give us new conceptions of a time that is gone, and this he has done exceedingly well.

CLARK McADAMS
St. Louis, Mo., The Post-Dispatch.

◆ ◆ ◆

THERE is lacking in *The Prodigal Judge* no essential element of a thoroughly good story. The style is clear and animated and wholly devoid of any effort at fine writing. Many of the incidents described are of thrilling interest.

There is in the book a vein of humor sufficient to keep it sweet, and it is an exceptionally pleasing kind of humor.

Viewed in the larger aspect, the character of the Prodigal Judge is admirable. The rare comradeship between Slocum Price and Solomon Mahaffy, the one an optimist, the other a bitter pessimist, is one of the finest things in the book.

As one reads, Slocum Price and Bob Yancey and Dick Cavendish and Tom Murrell are in succession visualized. And Hannibal Wayne Hazard, about whom the story circles, who constitutes the turning point in the life of the Prodigal Judge, is a boy that one might speak to.

There is woven into the book a love story of deep human interest charmingly told.

DIXON L. MERRITT
Nashville, Tenn., The Banner.

MR. KESTER'S story stands out among the American novels of the past twelve months both as a picture of its times and as a study of individualities.

In the character of the Prodigal Judge, a man of Falstaff's size, and Falstaff habits as regards the wine cup, always on the verge of destitution, unkempt, bombastic, yet mighty of mind, heart and soul, Mr. Kester has presented a type undoubtedly characteristic of the age, which lends itself capitally to the uses of comedy, while the rough and ready methods of court procedure, the sectional jealousy, the plot of a slave uprising, the life on the river, the code of honor, and the dialect of the South combine to give an atmosphere of truthfulness to the story. His final stirring episode in the court house has a thrilling quality, and in rough humor the narrative of Mr. Cavendish's love affair deserves high praise.

PAUL M. PAINE
Syracuse, N. Y., The Post-Standard.

◆ ◆ ◆

THE plot is pleasingly complex, involving mystery, villainy, love, adventure, humor, a hint of pathos, with good red melodrama toward the end. There is no lack of excitement.

Judge Slocum Price is an original and irrepressible character, an optimist even when there is nothing to drink, a joyous sort of Mr. Micawber and Colonel Mulberry Sellers rolled into one—a modern American Falstaff with the courage of an old-time southern gentleman.

The love theme involving Betty and Carrington has some charming touches of sentiment, but in the main the book is one of humor and dramatic thrills. Stirring and laughable scenes alternate along its shores like the whirlpools and eddies of a mountain stream. The court scene at Balaam's Cross Roads is a joy, the fight at Slosson's Tavern a thriller, the judge's jail-breaking a comedy, the surprise at the church door a tragedy, the final climax a whirl of excitement.

EDWIN L. SHUMAN
Chicago, Ill., The Record-Herald.

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THE MOROCCO SITUATION.

The chance of a European war is still remote. There is no present excuse for apprehension. It is clear enough that the militant spirit is uppermost in France, and that the Cabinet of M. CAILLAUX is prepared to face the situation boldly. France is not to be bluffed this time as Chancellor BUELOW bluffed her in 1905. The bold front assumed by the Government of the Republic may not quite justify the belief that there is a secret understanding with Great Britain, and that there was more than appeared on the surface in the anxiety of Mr. ASQUITH'S Ministry to settle the recent labor troubles as quickly as possible. People who are determined to believe that war is imminent, however, can find stronger support for their belief in recent history than is generally the case when the war bogy rises in Europe. The attitude of Germany since the Agadir incident has been far from reassuring. Her demands on France are such as could not possibly be granted in full, but the instructions to M. CAMBON by the French Government indicate a willingness to make concessions. The abandonment of the French Autumn manoeuvres is, of course, significant. France assuredly regards the situation as grave enough to justify the mobilization of her reserves, or, at least, a step in that direction, while the clamor of the Pan-German press, which, perhaps, should never be taken too seriously, has lately been incessant.

The situation, thus far, is still clearly within the grasp of diplomacy. Little or nothing, so far as is known, has come from the "conversations" of M. CAMBON and Herr VON KIDERLEN-WAECHTER, and instead of one German war vessel at Agadir there are now three, and three flying the tricolor and as many under the union jack. That the Germans have been carefully studying this part of the west coast of Africa for a long while and have learned enough about its resources to desire control of it as an outlet for pent-up German industry are now established facts. But there is nothing whatever on the surface of the situation except this perennial Morocco question, and it is not believable that, after all these years, that cannot be settled by diplomacy.

As for any ulterior purpose Germany may have, that must be largely a matter of conjecture. We cannot give serious thought to modern war rumors so vaguely grounded. Hot-headed Germans may hope to see the Kaiser seize all Holland and Antwerp, and perhaps Denmark, too, and silence the protest of France. There is not the slightest excuse for apprehending any such movement at present. Meanwhile the latest instructions to M. CAMBON in Berlin do not amount to an ultimatum, while all the war talk and rumors of military preparation in both countries strongly suggest diplomatic contrivance. France has its hot heads as well as Germany, there is a great deal of idle talk, and there are some manifestations of ill-feeling, but there is no sufficient evidence as yet that the latest development of the Morocco question cannot be settled peacefully, with no loss to the dignity of either France or Germany and no interference by Great Britain.

"CHILD LABORERS."

How can our esteemed contemporary The Survey speak of stage children and their lot as in any way to be compared with "the little boy working in the dust of the coal breaker," or "the mold boy on the night shift of a glass factory," or "the ten-year-old girl working an eleven-hour night in a Southern cotton mill"? To be sure The Survey refers to these child laborers in its discussion of stage children as not wanting to be taken away from their distressful labors any more than the children of the stage wish to be deprived of their highly remunerative employment of entertaining audiences during a few moments of an evening. Since the poor, weakened, half-starved child workers in the mines regard the efforts of the National Child Labor Committee as an intrusion, and the children serving a happy apprenticeship in an honored profession and amid favorable surroundings likewise resent the idea of being "rescued" from them, the conclusion seems irresistible to The Survey that the case of the player children is on all fours with that of the factory waifs.

The Survey does admit that some of the abuses of child labor, elsewhere than upon the stage, are by the public "more generally recognized as flagrant." It, therefore, concurs in the opinion of Secretary OWEN R. LOVEJOY of the National Child Labor Committee, that legislation prohibiting children from theatrical representations may not now expediently be urged. But it stoutly defends the statutes of Massachusetts, Louisiana, and Illinois, "expressive of the sentiment of those States against child labor," which would debar such wholesome and entertaining performances as that of "The Blue Bird" and "Peter Pan." The Survey and the Child Labor Committee are up in arms against the suggestion that the Legislatures of those States be asked to permit such performances.

NIAGARA.

The Niagara act, passed at the instance of Senator BURTON, was amended on the last day of the extra session so that it will continue in force until March 1, 1912. Until then the Secretary of War may limit the amounts of water to be taken from the tremendous fall to a maximum that is still too great wholly to protect its scenic beauty.

Even that insufficient limitation will be removed next March, unless the lovers of Niagara shall bring pressure to bear upon Congress to pass a law permanently protecting it. The water-power interests are active to destroy this unique natural asset of the people. It will be taken away unless its voluntary guardians begin early the task of defense. Their plans should be formulating now.

RECIPROCITY'S ADVANTAGES.

A correspondent asks us "to point out briefly the advantages to Canadian merchants from the proposed reciprocity agreement." There is no specific advantage unless there is a general advantage, and how much of that would accrue to the Canadian merchants is a matter dependent upon those merchants themselves. The agreement is not self-operative. It requires initiative for anybody to profit under it, but already there are abundant signs that it will accomplish all that it was reasonable to expect from it.

An example is given by the actual effect of the only part of the agreement which already has taken effect. The paper and pulp clauses were more contentious than most parts of the treaty, owing to certain complications in their provisions, but they went into effect in the United States immediately upon the passage of the law. About the middle of this month an Ottawa dispatch stated that the year's exports to the United States would be triple last year's, or 200,000 tons. A little later The Montreal Herald reported that $30,000,000 was being invested in mills to take advantage of the trade thus stimulated. Necessarily this activity is in the sort of paper and pulp admitted to the benefits of the American market, certain other varieties not being eligible to admission here. The natural result ought to be what was intended, that the disqualified varieties should bring themselves within the terms of the agreement. Already there is a decided movement to that effect by those who dislike to see their competitors thriving while their own resources are conserved too effectually.

Regarding all commodities other than paper and pulp, it is even more true that benefits are given impartially to all who will qualify to take them, and that nobody will acquire any discriminating advantage from the simple operation of the treaty. Both American and Canadian merchants will profit in proportion to the advantages of the treaty in removing trade obstructions. Neither will profit at the expense of the other, or at the cost of their customers. If the merchant on either side does not get into the enlarged trade currents, it is no fault of the treaty. It would seem that results are guaranteed by the natural character of the trade. All trade across the ocean is obstructed by the time and cost of transit. Trade across the border is the nearest and largest trade Canada has, despite the obstruction of the tariff of each country. The leveling of the tariffs is more promotive to trade than leveling the mountains between East and West, or than shortening the time and cost of crossing the continent by half. Any Canadian merchant who would not find his profit in the reduction of his freight costs ought to lose his profits.

The argument in favor of removing the impediments to trade and then allowing traders to do the rest for themselves is so strong that it is more reasonable to hold that the agreement argues itself, and that the burden of proof ought to be on those contesting the advantages, rather than those asserting them. So true is this that even the opponents of reciprocity make the same argument themselves in favor of the sort of reciprocity which they favor. It is only reciprocity with the United States which is treasonable and detrimental. Yesterday's newspapers reported the speech of Mr. BORDEN, the leader of the Opposition, arguing that "Canada should enter into reciprocal arrangements with such countries as the West Indies rather than with its chief competitor in the world's markets." But this trade is trivial, and is unattainable. The largest island, Jamaica, has declined reciprocity with Canada, preferring its trade existing with the United States, and fearing that its banana trade might be discriminated against if Jamaica favored the Canadian trade. Politically the West Indies are more sympathetic to the motherland than to their colonial neighbor, and commercially they belong to our sphere rather than to Canada's, just as Canada trades more naturally with the United States than with its nearer in kin but remoter in trade. The West Indies can trade with Canada only by passing our larger markets going and coming. Canadian merchants can accommodate even their West Indian custom in some respects better via the United States than direct. The argument against the benefits to Canadian merchants by American reciprocity is abandoned when even the Opposition admits the benefits by the inferior sort of reciprocity.

DEMAGOGUES TO THE REAR.

President TAFT and Chairman UNDERWOOD on Wednesday made speeches which are creditable to each of them, and which challenge attention both for their agreements and their contrasts. Both should be welcome on the threshold of a Presidential campaign promising to rival in importance any that we have recently experienced.

The points of agreement between these distinguished spokesmen for their parties are full of reassurance at a time when the country particularly needs reassurance. It is a happy coincidence that on the same day these leaders both declare for safe and sound politics. They would seem to have remarked simultaneously that the country is weary of sound and fury, of politics characterized by enthusiasm and passion rather than by judgment, and of programmes incapable of execution, however well meant. It is this sort of politics which has produced the progressives and insurgents in both parties. These freelances hold no commission from any quarter, and are gleefully irresponsible in their undertakings. Nobody has characterized them better than the Socialist Representative, BERGER. Speaking on the same day with Messrs. TAFT and UNDERWOOD, Mr. BERGER said:

> An insurgent is 60 per cent. of old disgruntled politician, 30 per cent. clear hypocrisy, 9 per cent. nothing, and 1 per cent. Socialism. Put in a bottle and shake well before using and you will have a so-called "progressive."

The country wants no such leaders as that. Mr. TAFT and Mr. UNDERWOOD alike appeal to the sober judgment of the country. "We do not propose unduly to agitate the business interests of this country," said the gentleman who will draft the next tariff. The President planted himself squarely in the "middle of the road," declaring that the country's embarrassments must be solved "by the earnest effort of the level-headed, the practical, and the courageous among us, and by reducing the influence of the demagogue and theoretical extremists on the one hand and the reactionary influence of combinations of wealth on politics and progress on the other." The country will say Amen to both. It cares little whether its work is done by Democrats or Republicans, but it wants the job cleaned up by men of this character rather than by volunteers whose views can be made to suit any taste, and who will promise the electorate the earth to be delivered out of the Treasury by taxes levied to alter the institution of property, and by happy-thought legislation designed to accomplish reforms by a convulsion. The country wants statesmen who will allow it to rest, and to work out its own prosperity. Two at least are in that class. There will be others if the right sort of welcome and support is given to those who have been courageous enough to try the water for themselves.

THE COCKTAIL CHERRY.

Few persons who have been reasonably well-bred, and choose their edibles and drinkables with some regard for hygienic laws, know much, if anything, about the cocktail cherry. It is a tasteless, indigestible thing, originally, to be sure, a fruit of the cherry tree, but toughened and reduced to the semblance of a formless, gummy lump by long imprisonment in a bottle filled with so-called maraschino. The liquor known as maraschino, when authentic, has its merits, and though we may shun it we are not disposed to condemn it, for it is derived from the most luscious cherries. But the so-called maraschino of commerce has been found, on analysis, to contain benzaldehyde, glucose, and other objectionable ingredients, and this is the liquid in which the cocktail cherry of commerce is preserved.

The information comes none too soon. The cocktail cherry should be suppressed. A cocktail is supposed to be an appetizer, but the appetite can never be stimulated by a sweet mixture of liquids containing an aged cherry long soaked in imitation maraschino, or, indeed, in any maraschino, however pure. The cocktail is pernicious in its best estate. The healthy stomach does not require artificial stimulation. Poor digestion is not cured or even relieved by a draught of hard liquor, however disguised or qualified.

One may own to a certain purely impersonal regard for a dry cocktail craftily concocted, but the world would be better off without the cocktail. Our New England ancestors soon lost their high thinking when they relieved the plainness of their living with gin and tansy. There are historians who trace the decline of Puritanism and the growth of Unitarianism from the earlier dalliance of the Fathers with the surreptitious appetizer. But the cocktail cherry is an abomination of comparatively recent origin, and now that its utter unfitness has been manifested, we trust that it will disappear.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Comprehensible, But Not Justifiable.

So peculiarly atrocious was the crime for which the negro CARTER was burned at Purcell, Okla., that no man whose emotional reactions are normal can with sincerity express surprise at what the people of that town did. Indeed, so long as attention remains fixed on the adequacy of the given cause to bring about and explain what happened one can feel little or no impulse to condemn either the nature of the punishment or the manner of its infliction. Taking the negro's guilt and sanity for granted, he got no more than he deserved, simply because he couldn't get more, and, even if only his guilt be admitted, compunctions as to the details of his killing are about those that would be felt in the case of a mad dog.

To judge this lynching correctly, however, it must be viewed, not as an isolated phenomenon, but in all its relations and consequences. That done, its enormity appears clearly enough, and though the residents of Purcell will be objects of an appreciably less general and less severe condemnation than were those of Coatesville, who with much less excuse showed much more ferocity, yet with every allowance made for them, their justification is far from sufficient. Their chief plea in mitigation for not allowing the law to take what undoubtedly would have been its swift course will probably be that mere hanging after an orderly trial would not have had enough of deterrent effect. But the assumption that the burning will have a greater effect of that kind, or any at all, is one of more than questionable validity, and it is contradicted by both science and experience. CARTER well knew what he risked, and the knowledge made no difference to him. There is no hope that it will make any with others of his kind.

The conclusive argument, however, when all others fail, against this lynching, as against every other lynching, is to be drawn from its inevitably and seriously demoralising effect on those engaged in it. Necessarily they are all worse citizens than they were before, whatever respect for and dependence on the law they had has been weakened to a very dangerous extent, and from a possibly pardonable act of "wild justice" they will almost certainly proceed, if held immune for this one, to other acts of which the wildness will steadily increase and the justice as steadily decrease.

Mr. Atwood's Great Achievement.

Comparing cross-country flight with the spectacular performances at the Chicago meet, The Scientific American has nothing but condemnation for the latter as both dangerous and useless, and nothing but praise for the former as demonstration of the present great and legitimate possibilities of the aeroplane. With this we thoroughly agree, but the writer of the article, it seems to us, goes rather far—too far—in his enthusiasm when he declares that by making the long-distance journey, completed yesterday, Mr. ATWOOD "has shown the aeroplane, when favored with good weather, to be fully as dependable as the automobile," and that "besides this it is a speedier, cleanlier, and more pleasurable means of transport."

Surely that "fully" is an exaggeration, to say the best of it, while "cleanlier" will be resented by every automobilist, particularly those who have had a chance to observe the condition of many aviators at the moment of alighting. As for "pleasurable," there is no arguing about that, since it is a matter of taste, but, putting aside the question of safety—and apparently everybody does, once up in the air—there seems to be no doubt that the aeroplane can give keener thrills of joy than does the automobile to any except the most reckless of racing drivers.

However much or fairly one may criticise the accuracy of The Scientific American's judgment of the two machines, its comparison between cross-country and exhibition flights will defy attack. ATWOOD'S achievement is magnificent. It puts him squarely in the first rank of the world's aviators, and is equally creditable to his intelligence and his courage. He has the sense to avoid needless danger, the bravery to face those perils, and they are not few or small, that are incidental to developing the art of flight, properly so called. He has proved that the aeroplane, if treated with due regard for its limitations and its fragilities, is a machine in which long journeys of the kind sane people want to make though the air can be made. That ATWOOD broke the distance record is interesting rather than important, for obviously he can break his own record by many days and more miles whenever he chooses to make a flight for glory instead of for "purses" distributed along the route.

Again would we call the attention of the aviating brotherhood to the fact that the exhibition flier can no longer excite more than local interest, and that not intense, except by getting killed. It is the cross-country man who commands newspaper space for other than obituary purposes—the cross-country man to whom comes the fame that means big earning power.

Montclair Finds a Defender.

In a letter printed on this page yesterday, a resident of Montclair, who claimed as a clergyman and as a member of the Audubon and several other kindred societies the respectful consideration for his communication which we were glad to give, declared that the denunciation by ourselves and others of the recent bird massacre in that town was unjust because based on an incomplete knowledge of the facts.

If that be so—and it is far from impossible—we are sorry, indeed, but though the Rev. Mr. BARBOUR succeeded in showing that the birds slain were troublesome for more reasons than that they made a lot of noise early in the morning, he did not compel, or even enable, us to see the necessity, and therefore the justification, for the slaying.

THE TIMES, as its readers and the anti-vivisectionists know, is not an organ of the victims of the soophil-neurosis. It puts human interests, and even human conveniences, above and before those of birds, including song birds, as well as those of animals, including dogs and cats. Ordinarily, however, and so nearly always, are human interests compatible with and served by bird interests, that there is pretty good reason for assuming in every case when birds are killed that they should not have been killed. In spite of Mr. BARBOUR'S letter, and in spite of his contention that most of the Montclair birds are bad or useless birds, we remain of the opinion that the wholesale slaughter of them was wrong and indefensibly wrong. The efforts to abate in milder ways the nuisances he describes—no doubt correctly—failed either because they were not persistent enough or because they were not ingenious enough. The thing could have been done.

FEARS FOR KANSAS.

Says Crops Fail and Lands Decay in Western Part.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the last three months I have been pulling wires with a determined idea of helping the farmers in a large section of Western Kansas to weather the hard conditions of the past year out there. There has been scarcely any rain or snow and almost unimaginable heat. The Winter wheat did not come up, and scarcely any corn, and they have no seed for next year in prospect unless outsiders take an interest, for they cannot even borrow money on their property. The section of which I write is some of the finest land in Kansas, needs no fertilising, but is not yet within the belt of tree growth, which has approached now to within forty miles of it. Without great care and much time, which these pioneers can scarcely spare, even if they could buy the trees, they will not grow as yet in Western Kansas. Save a few around the homes, scarcely any one has trees, and the climate suffers on account of the high, dry winds. Thirty years ago the farmers could not even raise kitchen truck on this land. Now it yields thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre and more, without fertilising, and the finest corn in the country.

I wrote in March to the Agricultural Department at Washington, receiving the reply that the farmers out there should appeal to their Representative and that nothing could be done then without an extra session. Their Representative has been visiting the section and seems to be able to think of nothing that would promise help. The farmers who could raise the fare went to Canada to harvest, but many more are scouring the surrounding States to get any kind of work to supply food for their families, now a serious problem, as the stores cannot give credit and the banks will not lend money.

Without seed to plant in the Fall and next Summer their situation is a serious one, and it seems as though in this great and generous country there might be some way to prevent that fine part of it from reverting again to a trackless prairie inhabited by rattlesnakes and coyotes.

M. E. D.

New York, Aug. 21, 1911.

THE "PROPHYLACTIC" CRUSADE.

Believes Movement for Individual Utensils is Carried Too Far.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant and appreciative reader of THE TIMES I beg to extend through your columns a word of congratulation to "C. R. B.," who in a communication published in to-day's issue suggests, with amusing satire, the introduction of a law for "individual doorknobs." For many years I have been a careful observer of the fads and fancies of the "prophylactic" crusade, and I have never yet, in my wide experience, come across a single case of infection really traceable to the public drinking cup.

We are told we must seek immunity in the use of individual drinking cups. But is that a sufficient precaution? Has the public any adequate guarantee that the employes of the plants where such cups are manufactured are free from infectious diseases? Let us be constantly cautious, since we are giving the matter so much attention. The law should read that each individual manufacture his own cup. To the presumably sane and impartial observer such laws are little short of a libel on the moral and sanitary status of the American people. If they have any real basis in honest observation, let us have, by all means, not only a law for individual doorknobs, but also a law for individual mouthpieces for public telephones, for individual seats in railroad stations, &c.

COMMON SENSE.

New York, Aug. 24, 1911.

The "Murdering" Housewife Baker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of course, when a man wants to get a woman's job he won't hesitate to accuse her of murderous proclivities or anything else, even in the matter of breadmaking. Then this same man, like all the others, will preach long and loudly about "woman's sphere" being "in the home," where the "Almighty meant her to be," and that she should not be allowed to "compete with men" in trying to earn her living, when these men have, by fair means or foul, deprived her of her means of livelihood.

If she should take to speaking from a soapbox on the street corner, this man will be sure to be there and interrupt her by shouting to her to "go home and cook your husband's dinner." He is willing to forget the "murdering" part of her housekeeping on such occasions. As long as women baked their own bread, no matter how murderous it was, we had very little need for pure food investigations, and those of us who have eaten of it for many years are willing to keep right on doing so, notwithstanding the master bakers.

New York, Aug. 24, 1911. READER.

Germs and the Noonday "Growler."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following news item has appeared in The Times:

> The Sanitary Code ordinance, which comes into force in New York City on Oct. 1, abolishes drinking cups in public places and the hotels, public schools, railroad stations, and theatres . . . .
>
> But does the new sanitary ordinance prohibit two or more persons drinking from the same can or pail? At every noon hour saloons in the vicinity of large factories and workshops do considerable "can trade." The consumers, five to ten, almost invariably drink from the can. How common it is to see a crew of workmen collected together for their noonday lunch, and in their midst what might be an old paint pail or putty can containing beer.

TRULY SANITARY.

New York, Aug. 24, 1911.

Sewage of Large Cities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial comment on the Bronx Sewer bill brings to mind a question which is by no means easy to answer, and that question is: Why do large communities inject sewage into the waters surrounding their cities, in entire disregard of shipping? It would seem that the great City of New York, or at least the Island of Manhattan, could well afford to build a collecting basin around the water front, and install a pumping station which would conduct the sewage away to the sandy lands of Long Island, where it would do much good, following the example of the City of Berlin, for instance.

I hope the time will come when emptying sewage into adjacent waters will be regarded with quite as much aversion as permitting refuse to lie in the public streets.

New York, Aug. 24, 1911. A CITIZEN.

Darrach Home for Crippled Children.

A considerable expenditure of money has been needed to make habitable and comfortable the house owned by the city, (the Adee Mansion in Pelham Bay Park,) where the crippled children of the Darrach Home spend their Summers. Likewise fire escapes had to be provided in accordance with the city ordinance, and this further increased its outgo of money, and the voluntary contributions upon which the home must rely for support (as it has no other source of income) have been inadequate.

So far as the extraordinary expenditures are concerned, they will not occur again in the near future, for while there is no warranty as to the time of occupancy of the present Summer home, the prospects are, from the tentative assurance given, that this will be for several years to come.

The burden falls on those who have from year to year been steadfast in their generous contributions. It will take at least $700 to carry the work along for the next two months. Checks may be drawn to the order of, and forwarded to, Charles Hillett Warren, Treasurer, care of Lincoln National Bank, 33 East Fourteenth Street, New York City.

LIMITATION OF APPRENTICES.

The Unions Are Reluctant Publicly to Discuss This Subject.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial comment on the threatened labor trouble in railroad circles, you refer to limitation in the number of apprentices as against public policy. You are no doubt aware that this is a regular practice in union shops, &c., for instance, in the hat trade one apprentice is allowed for every ten men, while in the tinsmithing business I am informed that only one apprentice is allowed for a shop, whether the shop's crew is ten or a 100.

A movement has been on foot for more than a year in New Jersey having for its object the enactment of a law making it a misdemeanor to attempt to limit or in any way control the number of apprentices in the trades or in any way to interfere with any boy or girl seeking to become an apprentice. A bill was presented in the State Senate but died in committee. Another bill will be introduced this Winter. In the meantime a campaign of publicity has been conducted by its supporters by means of personal interviews and by letters to the press. In fact, quite a controversy has been carried on in The Newark Evening News by various correspondents. The chief obstacle thus far has been the reluctance of the unions to take up the controversy owing to a very natural fear of the consequences of publicity. The politicians also side step with almost entire unanimity, being somewhat awed by the bugaboo of organized labor. I send you herein the only two clippings I have at present, one of which I send in. They may be of some interest.

My object in writing you is not to obtain space, or to have this or any other communication of mine published in THE TIMES, but to call your attention to the movement which I hope will be of sufficient interest to hold your attention once it gets it. It seems to me that entirely apart from your New Jersey readers' interest the question is vital and broad as the whole country, especially so to those who are interested in trade education, which at present is almost useless in many localities and trades.

This communication is, of course, not intended for publication, but merely for your information. If you wish further information I would be pleased to give you all there is to be had. DAVID C. MILLS.

New York, Aug. 21, 1911.

TRAINING BACKWARD CHILDREN.

Pioneer Movement Was In This City, Not in Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent report describes what it calls "a unique experiment" which is being made at the Summer School of the University of Pennsylvania, where three New York schoolteachers "under the auspices of the Department of Psychology" are conducting a class of fifteen backward children as an "object lesson to the public schools of the country."

However new classes for backward children may be in the University of Pennsylvania, in New York City they passed long ago the experimental stage. They are now a proved success. This Summer class cannot, therefore, justly be described as a unique experiment. The fact is that the Department of Psychology of the University of Pennsylvania, recognising that in the New York schools a remarkable system for caring for backward and defective children has been developed, invited as an expert Miss Elisabeth Farrell, Inspector of Ungraded Classes of the New York City schools, to give the University of Pennsylvania the benefit of her experience. Miss Farrell accepted the invitation, and with two assistants went there this Summer, not to experiment, but to demonstrate the work that is done regularly in the New York City schools under her direction, with the co-operation of City Superintendent Maxwell.

The work of caring for backward children was begun experimentally by Miss Farrell in New York City in 1900, when a single class was put under her care. In 1906 there were fourteen ungraded classes, and the work had proved so important that a special department for their administration was created by the Board of Education. Since then it has been the settled policy of the school authorities to provide for the training of backward and subnormal children. During the past year about one hundred and twenty-five ungraded classes were in operation, and in them nearly two thousand such children were cared for. The results that are being accomplished in New York by this special training are of such a splendid character that it is not surprising that the University of Pennsylvania should wish to study the methods in use here. Indeed no public school system in the country can afford to ignore the work that is being done in New York, if it is to care properly for the children of its community.

ANNIE MOORE.

New York, Aug. 21, 1911.

Evening Regents' Examinations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article recently appeared in an educational paper remarking on evening examinations of the Regents. It is a well-known fact that most of those who attend the examinations must work during the day, and find it necessary to take valuable time from business in order to be able to place themselves on a good educational footing.

In my own case, I have at times been unable to attend the examinations, and have consequently been subject to annoyance and delay. Had these examinations taken place at night I would have experienced no difficulty, and am sure many, many more would have been likewise benefited.

In the article above referred to, mention was made that the only objection to the night examinations was that the expense of supplying a set of different papers was considered too large. If this is now the only obstacle, the remedy can easily be effected. The Regents know that the good to so many young men would be so great as to make the expense appear, in comparison, a mere trifle. I would suggest in the event that the board does not want to meet the expense, the extra costs for admission to the examination be increased to $1 for each evening, and feel confident that all who take part will be not only willing, but greatly pleased, to pay the additional charge rather than lose pay in attending the day sessions. HARRY CIVILETTI.

New York, Aug. 24, 1911.

MONA LISA.

Fled is the power of Queens imperious
And broken shards their golden sceptres now;
But her art's empress mysterious
All men and ages ceaselessly avow.
Upon her brow is courage writ enduring;
Her clasped hands all mortal hopes resign;
And whether baffling more, or more alluring,
Her eyes, or whether human or divine,
The smile that still her silent lips caresses,
We know not, nor shall ever understand
Till the last day all previous days redresses,
And seas of God shall sweep away life's land.

Wordless, she speaks the vanity of living.
Questioning her own utterance the while;
She intimates the gifts of heaven's giving,
And renders them still dubious by her smile;
Strange dreams she bids us dream of love and folly,
Awakening us to emptiness of lust;
Joy intermingles with her melancholy
The gold of Heaven with her earthly dust.
Oh, sacrilegious hands that seek to capture
And rape this princess from her ancient throne,
They but confirm the bondage of the rapture
Whereby she claims all mortals for her own.
Alone the hands of Time can hope to seize her
When human passions with man's life expire
And solved shall be thy secret, Mona Lisa—
Desire of wisdom, wisdom of desire!

GEORGE S. CHAPMAN.

POSTMASTER GENERAL FAVORS PARCEL POST

Believes It Should Be Gradually Worked Up So as Not to Swamp the Present Service.

HEARING ON POSTAL RATES

Magazines Submit Some Figures and Hitchcock Gives More Figures to Show Second Class Rate Is Too Low.

Postmaster General Hitchcock declared himself yesterday in favor of a parcel post. He was quite sure, he said, that it would prove one of the most profitable branches of the Post Office Department, but he thought that it should be introduced gradually to prevent the disturbance of the present mail facilities. It should first be established on the rural free delivery routes, then locally in towns, and when thoroughly tried out extended to the whole country.

The Postmaster General was speaking at the final session of the Congressional Commission, inquiring into the second class mail rates. He said: "I am very much in favor of a parcel post, but it must be established in such a way as to enable the department to take care of it without interference with the other classes of mail. I should like an enactment permitting the department first to install the parcel post in the rural free delivery routes. Then it may be extended as the opportunity offered to the deliveries of the smaller and larger cities; then, when conditions have been carefully adjusted, it might be established on the railway mail service and the entire postal system.

"If it were inaugurated universally at once great confusion would arise, and the rapid delivery of ordinary mail matter would be checked. I am sure this parcel post would produce a great revenue and would in particular be of great benefit to the persons living along the free delivery routes."

The Postmaster General went on to discuss the second class mail rates, which is the commission's main concern. He denied that the Government was seeking any increase of rates, but desired merely a readjustment. First class mail, or letters, he said, are carried at a profit; second class mail, or magazines, at a loss. Consequently the people are being taxed to the extent of the profit on the first class in order to support the cost of the second class.

"Were the publishers, of whom there are only 20,000," argued the Postmaster General, "to pay the cost of handling their mail there could be a corresponding decrease in the cost to the public of the first class mail. It is our contention that each class of mail matter should be self-sustaining and pay for its transportation from the mailing point to its destination. We are not seeking a surplus, but to so adjust existing rates and classifications that any profits may accrue to the benefit of the 90,000,000 of mail-sending persons in the country."

Then the Postmaster General entered into some statistics to show how much some magazine publishers had increased their receipts from advertising. Everybody's Magazine, he stated, had in 1909 charged $1 a line and $150 for a page insertion. Last year it asked $2.25 a line or $2.50 if the matter was colored and $500 for a page. The Saturday Evening Post in 1899 got 25 cents a line and $6 in 1910. In 1898 it charged $900 for a page insertion and in 1910 $2,000 for an inside page and $7,200 for a colored cover. Other pages cost from $900 to $4,000 according to location.

Some figures from the publisher's point of view were submitted by Peter S. Wolgand, who appeared for the Ridgway publications, Everybody's Magazine and Adventure. In 1910 the concern took in $1,847,449 and paid out $1,221,419, so that its profit was $126,430. For the first six months of the present year its receipts had been $700,618 and its expenses $543,413, showing a profit of only $57,207. This decline was explained as due to the establishment of Adventure.

Some other figures given at the morning session of the extent of a single firm's business caused the commission to gasp. William Rosenbaum, President of the National Cloak and Suit Company of this city, a mail order business, stated that his firm expended each year in postage $600,000.

"How much did you say?" asked Justice Hughes.

"We spend $600,000 a year with the Postal Department," replied Mr. Rosenbaum, "and about $400,000 with the express companies."

The company mails 1,062,000 packages of fourth-class matter alone, and it receives more than $6,000,000 from buyers throughout the country in postal orders. Mr. Rosenbaum brought forward these figures to support his argument that the advertisement in the high-class magazine is so productive of letters and other business that the Post Office could afford to carry it for nothing.

Were a parcel post to be established Mr. Rosenbaum thought that the bulk of the 96,000 packages he now sends by express would be transferred to the Government service, and in response to a question from Third Assistant Postmaster General Britt he expressed the opinion that should the mail rates be increased the publisher would manage to pass on the cost to the poor advertisers.

Edward Carrington of the Butterick Company laid before the commission figures showing the answers received from advertisements. He dwelt on the effect magazine advertisements produce on first class mail in giving rise to answers and "follow-up" letters. Then comes the sending of catalogues in answer to requests, and finally the dispatch of merchandise as third or fourth class mail matter.

In closing the hearings Justice Hughes stated that the commission would be glad to receive briefs and that they might be sent to him at his Summer home in Bridgehampton, L. I. Some of those in the courtroom thought that he had said Easthampton, and a reporter was dispatched to make quite sure.

"I said Bridgehampton," replied the Justice, with a smile. "I am neither a capitalist nor an artist, and so I did not say Easthampton or Northampton. I did say Bridgehampton. It's just between the two and a fine old town."

GETS BIG SOUTHERN CHURCH

The Rev. Philip Cook to Go to St. Mark's, San Antonio, Texas.

The Rev. Philip Cook of this city has been elected rector of one of the largest Episcopal churches in the South. Mr. Cook was associated with the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, having been for three years vicar of Incarnation Chapel, in East Thirty-first Street. In November he is to begin as rector of St. Mark's Church, San Antonio, Texas, which has a membership of almost 1,200.

Mr. Cook served for some years in North Dakota. In October he is to marry Adelina H. Bassett, a daughter of Dr. J. S. Bassett of this city. Mr. Cook was one of the founders of the Junior Clergy Missionary Association. He is a graduate of Trinity College, at Hartford. St. Mark's Parish, to which he goes, is one of two in the whole South with more than 1,000 members, Trinity in New Orleans being the other.

To Name Five Episcopal Bishops.

The Right Rev. Dr. D. S. Tuttle of St. Louis, as senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has issued a call for a meeting of the Episcopal House of Bishops, about one hundred in number, in this city, on Oct. 28 next. Five new Bishops for missionary districts are to be elected, and two districts for which new Bishops may be chosen are to be created.

Taft at Dr. Ellsworth's Installation.

Plans for the installation of Dr. Elmer Ellsworth as Chancellor of New York University include exercises in the auditorium on University Heights, a luncheon and reception on the university campus, and a dinner in the Hotel Astor. William M. Kingsley, Treasurer of the university corporation and Chairman of the committee, said that President Taft had sent word he would be present unless detained by state business.

NARRAGANSETT HAS COSTUME CARNIVAL

Society Dances at Brilliant Fete at the Casino Amid Showers of Confetti.

OPENS WITH GRAND MARCH

Led by Dr. Hopkins as Capt. Kidd and Mrs. Kane as Buttercup—Dinner Guests Dressed as Birds.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 25.—Narragansett's first carnival was celebrated to-night at the Casino when several hundred members of the cottage colony assembled in fancy costume and participated in the fête, which proved to be the most brilliant diversion of the season. The ballroom of the Casino was decorated with streamers of blue and orange, the vari-colored electric lights and lanterns presenting a picturesque effect. During the dancing confetti was showered upon the costumed throng from the balcony, the scene suggesting a Venetian carnival. One of the events of the evening was the arrival of an Italian band from New York, costumed as strolling players, who entertained the guests as they assembled at dinner.

Another feature of the entertainment was the introduction of two Spanish dancers from New York. At the entrance to the Casino stood two boys in red Colonial livery with powdered wigs. The carnival committee was composed of Dr. Alfred F. Hopkins, Philip S. P. Randolph, Henry Brevoort Kane, C. L. Merriman, and Olney Arnold.

At the ball Oriental dancing girls, Spanish and Egyptian girls, and pierrots flitted to and fro.

Preceding the ball a large number of dinners were given on the Casino terrace. Among those entertaining were Dr. and Mrs. Alfred F. Hopkins, Philip S. P. Randolph, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Valentine, Benjamin K. Gatins, Scudder Merriman, Mrs. Benjamin Griffen, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hinman Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Strebeigh, Mrs. Irving H. Chase, Col. and Mrs. Byron S. Watson, and Malcolm Stevenson.

At the conclusion of the various dinners the ball was opened by a grand march in which the dancers passed before the committee, of which Dr. Alfred F. Hopkins was Chairman. The grand march was led by Dr. Hopkins as Capt. Kidd, with a big red felt hat and swashbuckling sword, and Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane, who wore the costume of Little Buttercup, with ribbons and laces. Afterward there was general dancing.

The Costumes.

Philip S. P. Randolph, Jr., was a Dutch peasant, C. Talbot Smith the Squaw Man, John R. Fell of Philadelphia, English army officer; Mrs. Benjamin Griffen of New York wore a nun's dress of white cloth, Miss Marjorie Smyllie of New York was a Spanish girl, Benjamin K. Gatins of Atlanta, Ga., an English army officer; Stephen Webster impersonated a cowboy, Charles Albert Smyllie wore an Indian costume, Mrs. S. Hinman Bird of New York and Mrs. B. Q. Meyer were Oriental dancing girls, and S. Hinman Bird and B. Q. Meyer, Dutch boys; Miss Josephine Cooke of Philadelphia was a red pierette, Mrs. George J. Cooke, Carmen; Mrs. G. Jason Waters of Philadelphia was Mme. Pompadour, Miss Ruth Waters was an Oriental girl, and Miss Dorothy Waters a bandbox girl.

Henry Brevoort Kane of New York was dressed as a farmer and Mrs. Alfred F. Hopkins as a vivandiere, Dr. Alfred Johnston of Newport was a burgomaster, Mrs. Harold Strebeigh of New York was an Oriental girl, Kenneth M. Murchison of New York a Scotch Highland chief, Miss Marguerite Barbour Washington, D. C., as La Tosca, Capt. Philip S. Brown of Washington D. C., was a Chinese Mandarin, C. K. Dixon Walsh of St. Louis a circus clown, Mrs. Irving H. Chase of Waterbury, Conn., a Neapolitan, Samuel H. Valentine of New York was in Colonial costume.

The Misses Hobson were Spanish costumes of red and yellow. William H. Coombs of Wakefield was an English barrister, Harrison Tweed of New York was a Spanish toreador, W. F. Harrison of Philadelphia wore a red velvet costume as King Henry VIII. Harold Strebeigh of New York wore the costume of a Colonial gentleman, F. S. Von Stade of New York was in matador costume.

Other costumes were Miss Florence Wright of New York as Folly; Mrs. Edward G. Burgess, Jr., of New York, Egyptian girl; Miss Josephine Gibson of New York, Marconigram gown; Mrs. C. K. Dixon Walsh, red princess costume; Otto L. Mersman of St. Louis, a monk; Warner Jones, a French clown; Miss F. Risley of Philadelphia, a white pierette, and Henry Drinker Riley, Philadelphia, a Colonial gentleman; Ferdinand Featherston, Indian costume.

Entertain Before Ball.

Dr. and Mrs. Archibald G. Thomson of Philadelphia gave a dinner before the ball at their villa Bass Rock Farm, the guests being in the costumes of birds. Mrs. Archibald G. Thomson was a bird of paradise. Dr. Thomson was a woodpecker. The other guests and their costumes were William Tiers, a sand piper; Curtis Fatterson, an owl; Mrs. Curtis Patterson, a parrot; Miss Frances Cooke, humming bird; Graham Roberts, chicken hawk; Mrs. Walter Thomson, a wren; Walter Thomson, a rare bird; George Thomson, tall bird; Mrs. George Thomson, a canary.

Other striking costumes were Miss Jane McCue Sands, a Gainsborough girl; Miss Mable Hume, an Alsatian; Miss Harriet Porter, a Normandy peasant girl.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Converse of Philadelphia took a party of guests to the ball from their villa, Sea Meadows. Mr. Converse were a pink hunting costume. Mrs. Converse was Sappho. Their guests were Baron Uxhull of the Russian Embassy, Wilton Prichett, William Forbes, Harry Barclay, and Miss Violet Ridgway of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Marshall J. Allen of New York celebrated her eighty-fourth birthday tonight by entertaining at dinner in the Rose Birch Room of the Mathewson. She received eighty-four American Beauty roses from Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley and floral tokens from the Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman of New York.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of their passengers are:

ST. PAUL (Southampton)—C. Armstrong, Gen. and Mrs. W. R. Bell, W. R. Brown, W. Bottis, A. W. Bastiele, Gerald Fyn, Mrs. M. E. Harris, W. H. Henderson, Miss Frances Innes, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Just, A. E. Kennelly, F. S. Kennedy, Miss Mabel F. Lisney, Leonard Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Tevery, Miss Evelyn Waters, Dr. Dudley Webb, and Charles Young.

KOENIG ALBERT (Naples)—Joseph Barbaria, A. B. Blair, Miss A. A. Bradford, Miss M. S. Bradford, Mrs. O. H. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Brown, Arthur Garrels, United States Consul at Catania; Mrs. A. G. Hill, Miss P. S. Hill, C. J. Morton, H. G. Pierce, G. T. Tillson, Miss M. H. Wean, and Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Worl

FINLAND (Antwerp)—Miss Edna Carter, Miss Margret Drew, B. C. Hutton, Mrs. Orlando Johnson, Mrs. R. B. Latham, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Levery, Jr., N. F. Rupert, Miss M. Whittier, Mme. Louise Williams Hunter Wyss, Bayard C. Fuller, Mme. Marie Mouton.

Chorus Girls Vie at Household Show.

Members of the choruses of "The Hen Pecks," who are playing in New York, and of "The Never Homes," who are rehearsing in readiness to play here, visited the Household Show at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon to take part in contests arranged to determine the best housekeepers among them. The events consisted of clothes ironing, trousers pressing, biscuit baking, vegetable cooking, floor mopping, and apple baking. The honors were about equally divided between the two companies. To-day, the last day of the show, newly married couples, and those about to be married, will be admitted free.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Raymond Holland, who sailed in June for Italy, changed their plans because of the cholera there and went to Morocco, where they have been spending the Summer at Tangier.

Mrs. Charles Cabot and Miss Cabot of Boston have also been spending part of the Summer in Morocco, making excursions into the mountains to see old Moorish towns.

Miss Ellen Adee and her father, Philip H. Adee, have been the guests of Mrs. H. Dwight Collier in Lenox at Osceola House, which Mrs. Collier has just leased for three years.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre of Lenox is in Islip, L. I., visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bayard C. Hoppin. (Miss Helen Alexandre.)

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Howard of England, who arrived on the Olympic, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Aymar Sands at Southampton.

Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, who, with her mother, spent part of the Summer at Dinard, is due here from abroad next week and will go to Southampton.

William Gunther Gardner, British Vice Consul, has left the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, L. I., for Newport, to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Carroll.

Lady Boyle and Edward Boyle of London are at the Plaza for a few days.

Rear Admiral T. Holdup Stevens of Washington and Mrs. Stevens arrived in town yesterday, and are at the Gotham.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Dorothy King, second daughter of David H. King, to Stanley G. Flagg, Jr., of Philadelphia. Two years ago Miss King's engagement to H. Fairfax Ayres, only son of the late Col. Charles G. Ayres and Mrs. Ayres, was announced, but this was broken by mutual consent a few months later.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Spraker of 15 East Tenth Street may be congratulated on the birth of a daughter on Thursday.

Lord Camoys will sail from Europe for New York next Wednesday, and will immediately go to Newport to his fiancée, Miss Mildred Sherman.

LENOX COUNTRY ESTATE SOLD.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wharton Sell the Mount to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pollock.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton have sold their country estate, the Mount, one of the most beautiful places on Laurel Lake, to Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock of New York and Pittsfield, who will take possession at the end of the Lenox season. The sale of the Mount estate is made because of Mr. Wharton's health. Mr. and Mrs. Wharton are said to have definitely settled on a permanent residence abroad. Mrs. Wharton has established a literary workshop outside of Paris.

The purchasers, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, have in Holmesdale in Pittsfield one of the most attractive large properties in that resort. The place has 400 acres and was the ancestral home of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who spent seven Summers there, from 1848 to 1855, and wrote his novel, "Elsie Venner." This property Mr. and Mrs. Pollock have offered for sale. It is reported in Lenox that the purchasers paid $150,000 for the Mount. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock and their son, Marshall R. Kernochan, have been intimately associated with the Lenox cottagers.

METROPOLITAN'S NEW OPERAS

"Boris Godounoff" and "Lobetanz" to be Given with Russian Ballet.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Giulio Gatti-Casazza states that he will produce at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York in December and January Thuille's "Lobetanz" and Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff" with a Russian ballet under an arrangement with Max Rabinoff, the Russian impresario, who is now in New York.

These operas will be novelties in New York. "Boris Godounoff" is one of the masterpieces of the Russian school, and met with great success when it was given recently in many of the Continental cities. It requires, of course, a Russian ballet, and the dancers for this will be furnished by Max Rabinoff.

It has been settled definitely evidently that Serge Diaghileff's troupe of Russian dancers, headed by Nijinsky and Karsavina, will not come to this country to give the original productions of the Russian ballets at the Metropolitan Opera House. There were many reasons for this, one of them the exceedingly daring nature of many of the best ballets in the repertoire.

Max Rabinoff sailed on the Lusitania on Wednesday to gather his Russian ballet, which at last accounts was to be headed by Pavlowa. Others who have been engaged are Katherine Geltzer, Julia Sledowa, and Vera Koraly.

It is also announced semi-officially that the intended production of Giordano's "Madame Sans-Gêne" has been deferred because the work is not yet completed. It was intended to give this opera its first production in New York.

SUIT OVER PLAY "YOUTH."

Herman Bernstein Says Drama Was Produced Without His Permission.

Herman Bernstein, through his attorney, Bernard Edelhertz, began a suit yesterday against Bertha Kalich, Leopold Spachner, her husband, and Julius Hopp for having produced Mr. Bernstein's version of the German play, "Youth," at the Bijou Theatre last June without his permission. Mr. Bernstein had sold the rights of the play to the Shuberts, according to Mr. Edelhertz, but they forfeited their rights by not producing the piece before a certain date.

Mr. Edelherts says that Mme. Kalich had made some arrangement with Mr. Spachner and Mr. Hopp, during Mr. Bernstein's absence in Europe, without her having any rights to the play, and without notifying Max Halbe, the author of the German original; Mr. Bernstein, or the attorney.

The suit is brought to restrain all the defendants from producing the play, or in any way interfering with Mr. Bernstein's translation. It is also sought to recover damages for the alleged unauthorized production of the play.

Frank McIntyre Appears in "Snobs."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 25.—"Snobs," a three-act comedy, written by George Bronson Howard, was produced to-night at the Grand Opera House by one of Henry B. Harris's companies, headed by Frank McIntyre and Willett Kershaw. Forsaking his rôle of a commercial traveler, in which he has appeared for several seasons, Mr. McIntyre to-night slipped gracefully into the rôle of a milkman who learned he was a Duke. The piece is a satire on social exclusiveness and the situations dealt with the milkman's attempts to adjust himself to his ducal atmosphere. The company included Regan Hughston, Orlando Daly, Eva Macdonald, Katherine Stewart, Helen Bond, and John Cumberland.

Cyril Scott to Star in New Comedy.

The Shuberts announced yesterday that Cyril Scott would begin rehearsals of a new three-act comedy by Harrison Rhodes, entitled "A Modern Marriage," to-day. Mr. Scott will appear as a star in this piece at the Bijou Theatre during the week of Sept. 11. His supporting company will include Emily Stevens, Olive May, Grace Thorne Coulter, Rene Kelly, Lucille Watson, Margaret Seddon, Edna McClure, Percy Ames, Albert Gran, Hylton Allen, and Wallace Sharpe.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Fuller Mellish has been engaged by Liebler & Co. to play his original rôle of Father Harvey in Joseph Medill Patterson's "Rebellion."

The Manhattan Opera House, leased by the Shuberts and managed by Comstock & Gest, will begin its second season as a combination theatre on Saturday, Sept. 2, when "The Deep Purple" will be presented. The week following Robert Mantell will appear in Shakespearean repertoire.

A special train will take Raymond Hitchcock and the rest of the Cohan & Harris company in "The Red Widow" to Boston next Wednesday for final rehearsals at the Colonial Theatre there, where the new musical comedy is to have its first performance on Sept. 5.

Leslie Leonardson, the premiere danseuse of the Russian ballets at the Winter Garden, has recovered from her sprained ankle, and will return to the company next week. She has been resting out of town.

BRONX ZOO HUNTS WHITE RHINOCEROS

Capt. Grogan, the English Explorer, in Command of Expedition It Sent to East Africa.

MUST BE CAPTURED ALIVE

Dispatch from Commander Reports Non-Success of First Attempt, but He Expects to Get a Pair of Them.

It was not commonly known until now that the New York Zoological Society sent an expedition into British East Africa last Winter to capture two white rhinoceroses for the Bronx Zoo. The society thought it would wait to hear from the expedition before making an announcement.

It was not cheerful news that it got by cable a day or two ago, but the quest is to be renewed, according to the suggestion in this dispatch from the commander of the expedition, which was forwarded from Nairobi:

Am just out bed. Third recurrent attack fever. Have broken bones two fingers right hand, rendering it powerless. No doctor available. Have been incompossible prosecute search in face of combined obstacles. Propose continue search if agreeable immediately burning season commences, say December, when I think one could make certain of capture. Meantime intend return England own expense. Will explain everything fully. Britten as can't write you. Await reply if possible to defer till December. To continue now absolute waste of money. Mail just arrived; only received letter 19th quoting wires and saying rider letter yesterday. This letter had not arrived. Am still in dark except what can guess from your telegrams. Seven weeks allowed Zoo incomprehensible. Whole business most unfortunate chapter accidents.

This was sent to Newland Tarlton & Co., Nairobi, by Capt. Ewart Scott Grogan, an English explorer and hunter, whom Col. Roosevelt mentions in his book of his African hunt.

Capt. Grogan has been attempting to enter the country where Col. Roosevelt successfully hunted the white rhinoceroses, whose heads he presented to various American institutions, but the obstacles in his way at the season of year he started out are now comprehended by the Zoological Society.

His task was far different from that of Col. Roosevelt's. The Colonel went into the Lado Enclave to kill white rhinoceroses. The Captain's contract was to capture them for shipment alive to the Bronx Zoo, where they would be the only specimens of their kind in captivity.

Dr. Hornaday knew from previous advices that Capt. Grogan had been detained two months in getting his permits from the Soudan Government, and that when he penetrated the jungle the grass was so high that the work he had to perform was almost impossible. His progress was so much impeded that when he got to the rhinoceros country the young were too old to be captured.

Dr. Hornaday explained yesterday that the white rhinoceros could not be taken after it was two weeks old, and when the grass was high. The grass is usually burned out by the natives along in December, which is about the breeding time. The director of the Zoo said that an attempt to catch an old one of these rhinoceroses would be like lassoing a locomotive, and it was in a degree the same after one began to get his mature development.

The young that were there when Capt. Grogan reached their haunts were too big to be roped. The hunting method, Dr. Hornaday said, was to start the old ones from the lair by a prearranged fright and then rush in for the young. This was not to be slaughter but a strenuous attempt to get two little ones, at whatever risk, to add to the menagerie in Bronx Park.

The Executive Committee of the Zoological Society does not meet again until the Fall, but the director is confident the committee will authorize Capt. Grogan to go ahead as he plans. The committee does not deal with Capt. Grogan directly, but with Newland, Tarlton & Co., outfitters at Nairobi.

It is not known from what point Capt. Grogan communicated with the agents at Nairobi, but from what was known of his march it is presumed he was well into the Lado district, as he was known to have been far west of the Nile country. In fact, in a general way it was understood that he went over much the ground taken by Lieut. Marchand and his troops before his French expedition of conquest ended with what was known as the Fashoda incident.

From what Capt. Grogan says in his dispatch, Dr. Hornaday infers that he will not call at Nairobi on his way out, but is now marching eastward to return to England by way of the Nile.

It is thought probable that if these two white rhinoceroses are ever delivered alive into the keeping of the Bronx Zoo, they will be the highest-priced as well as the highest-prized animals on exhibition, for the cost of them will be the cost of a great African expedition, with special outfit, added to the necessary hunting outfit, for the protection of the party and a year or a year and a half of time of one of the able explorers and hunters of the day.

Dr. Hornaday has confidence in Capt. Grogan, and believes that his expedition next Winter will be successful. With fair luck, it is figured that he should have the two rhinoceroses at a shipping point late next Spring, which would make it possible to have them on exhibition here at the Zoo before the end of next Summer.

Mural Paintings by F. D. Millett.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Frank D. Millett, a New York artist, who has a Summer home here, has been commissioned by the State of Wisconsin to do the mural decorating in the new Supreme Courtroom at the State House. There are four large panels in the room, and Mr. Millett already has begun work on the designs in his studio here. The building was designed by George B. Post of New York.

Horace Graves's Death Just Made Known.

Horace Graves, a Brooklyn lawyer and politician, died on July 28 at his home, 2,105 Snyder Avenue, Brooklyn, but no announcement was made until yesterday. He was a member of the Board of Education in the days when the borough was an independent city, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Surrogate on the Republican ticket, running against George B. Abbott. In 1905 Mr. Graves was disbarred after the Bar Association found him guilty of misappropriating the funds of a client. He had just resumed practice at the beginning of the year.

TO-DAY'S MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

THE MALL, CENTRAL PARK, at 4 P. M.
Franz Kaltenborn's Orchestra.

PART I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."

March—"Slave" ..... Tschaikowsky
Overture—"La Gazza Ladra" ..... Rossini
Selection—"Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi
Danse Macabre ..... Saint-Saens
Violin Solo—"Romance" ..... Hollaender
Franz Kaltenborn.

PART II.

Overture—"Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Waltz—"Bei uns Z'Haus" ..... Strauss
Selection—"Naughty Marietta" ..... Herbert
"Paraphrase on Russian Songs" .....
R. Klugenschied
Overture—"Jubel" ..... Weber
"America."

MORNINGSIDE PARK, at 4 P. M.
Johnson's Band.

PART I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."

March—"Peace Forever" ..... Lacalle
Overture—"Semiramide" ..... Rossini
Concert Waltz—"Vienna Beauties" ..... Richter
Selection—"Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Mazurka—"Memories of Vienna" ..... Bajek

PART II.

Selection—"The Pink Lady" ..... Caryll
Intermezzo—"Riderey" ..... Von der Mehden
Characteristic—"The Butterfly" ..... Bendix
Potpourri of popular airs ..... Arr. Meyer
March—"The American Republic" ..... Thiele

RECEPTION FOR CARDINAL.

Gathering in Samuel Parrish Art Museum to Meet Cardinal Gibbons.

Cardinal Gibbons is to have a large reception given in his honor to-morrow at the Art Museum of Samuel Parrish in Southampton, L. I. The reception will be preceded by a talk by the Rev. C. C. Clifford on "The New Voices in Literature," and Henry Waters Taft will introduce the speaker. His Eminence will preside, and after the talk is over a general reception for the Cardinal will be held.

Cardinal Gibbons will go to Baltimore in October, where a silver service of 300 pieces, from citizens of that city irrespective of creed, will be presented to him.

COL. ASTOR OFF FOR NEWPORT

Sails in the Noma with His Fiancée, Miss Force, and Her Father.

The Noma, Col. John Jacob Astor's yacht, with Col. Astor, his fiancée, Miss Madeleine Force, and her father, Mr. Force, aboard, left her anchorage near the foot of East Twenty-third Street yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock.

The Noma is expected to arrive to-day at Newport.

THRONG AT NEWPORT TOURNEY.

Many Attractive Gowns Worn at Tennis Matches at Casino.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—Threatening weather during the tennis tournament at the Casino to-day had no effect on the attendance, which was again large. Attractive gowns was the order once more. Some of the ladies brought their polo coats and wet-weather wraps. At the time the rain fell just a moment, but there was not a movement made to leave the courts.

Some of the handsome gowns:

Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark looked striking in a pearl gray messaline gown covered with a long, broadcloth of the same shade. Her large gray hat was trimmed with gray flowers. Mrs. Clark had with her Mrs. Stewart Walker of New York.

Miss Laura Swan was well equipped for the weather in a handsome brown tweed coat.

Mrs. Dudley Davis wore a white eyelet gown with a striking hat of red velvet and gold.

Miss Starr Miller was in a simple shirtwaist dress with a black hat and flowing dark blue veil.

Miss Gwendolyn Burden wore a very smart white serge suit trimmed with soutache braid and buttons. A white hat trimmed with white and blue wings completed the costume.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill wore a white serge suit trimmed with checked lavender silk. Her hat was small and trimmed with black wings.

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., wore a blue messaline gown covered with a blue broadcloth coat with cerise cuffs and revers. A white three-cornered mohair hat faced with black velvet made up a most attractive costume.

Mrs. Conde Nast looked very well in a dark blue serge suit showing a side jabot and a white hat faced with blue and white wings.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt wore a black and white checked coat suit dress over black satin, showing a large white satin side rever on the right and a rever bow on the left. A sunburst diamond brooch fastened at the neck. Her purple hat was trimmed with violets and cerise velvet.

Mrs. Henry W. Bull of New York, who came in with Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, wore a striking mustard-color cheviot suit and a white hat with a black aigrette.

Mrs. William Woodward was very charming in a black and white striped chiffon gown and a black hat with aigrettes.

Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff was in a gown of dark blue voile with taffeta bands and a black patent-leather belt. Her hat was trimmed with a king blue bow.

To-morrow evening Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas will entertain a large company of guests with a dance and supper at the Newport Golf Club, with every guest coming in fancy dress of some sort. From the dinners the guests will drive or motor to the Golf Club, which will be handsomely decorated within and without.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt entertained a dinner company to-night at Harbour View. Afterward a large number of guests from the other dinner companies came in for the dancing, with Berger's band playing for the company. A buffet supper was later served, and the dance was one of the most enjoyable in the series given by Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet have cards out for a large dinner party for next Sunday evening at Stonecare in honor of Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, their guests.

Arrangements for a series of dinners for Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who are arriving from Europe early in September to occupy the William Waldorf Astor place on the cliffs until November, are being made in the Summer colony.

Casino registers to-day include Pheonix Ingraham of New York, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones; George R. Preston, Tuxedo, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bull of New York, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse; Frederick H. Prince, Jr., of Boston, C. C. Herstmann of the German Embassy at Washington, Alfred R. Conklin of New York, W. S. Kennedy and Miss Gertrude Kennedy of New York, aboard the steam yacht Unita, with Miss Jane Righter of the same city; C. L. Hay of New York, a guest of Harold S. Vanderbilt at Marble House; C. Norman Fay of Chicago, formerly a member of the Newport Summer colony; W. S. Kennedy, also of Philadelphia, Harry T. Peters of New York, with Mrs. Peters, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Storrs Wells, and Mrs. Ralph M. Johnson of New York, visiting Commander and Mrs. William V. Pratt.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dalley, who have been spending the season with Mr. and Mrs. William Murray at The Foc'sle, have returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse are remaining at their Newport cottage until the middle of October, then opening their New York season.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer will entertain a luncheon company Sept. 5.

DIVORCES PROF. PRUYN.

Wife, in Reno, Charged Him with Failing to Provide for Her.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Aug. 25.—Prof. Francis L. Pruyn of New York was divorced in this city this afternoon by Mariana Pruyn on the ground of failure to provide. Mrs. Pruyn received the custody of the two children, and will also be allowed a substantial sum as alimony and for support of the children. The defendant was not represented in court and offered no contest.

Mrs. Pruyn stated that for several years her husband had failed to provide her with any of the necessities of life. For many years prior to the time that she left him in 1909 she was forced to depend on her parents for support, although he was earning a handsome income at his profession.

Mrs. Pruyn is a member of the Thurbur family of New York. The marriage took place in New York in 1896. The plaintiff has lived here since the middle of January.

BEEF PRICES UP AGAIN.

Independent Dealers Say Increases Are Not Warranted by Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 25.—In the last three months the price of the better cuts of beef has jumped from 11 cents to 16 cents a pound. To-day another raise of a half cent was announced by the packers.

Since May 1 No. 1 beef ribs have risen from 11 cents to 16 cents; No. 1 loins from 15 cents to 19½ cents; No. 1 rounds from 9½ to 10½ cents. Not since the record month of March, 1910, have beef prices risen so steadily.

The packers explain the increase by a supposed shortage of fancy beef cattle. Stockyards records show that fancy cattle really are selling 12 higher to-day than in the Spring. The change has been apparent to packers, retailers, and consumers.

That something more than the law of supply and demand is behind the price increases is the contention of independent dealers. They say that the increase is the result of a careful plan, and that it will continue until October unless the packers are forestalled.

CAPT. HAINS GETS ABSOLUTE DIVORCE

Interlocutory Decree Is Awarded to Slayer of Annis, Now in Sing Sing.

WIFE PUT IN NO DEFENSE

Former Army Officer Named His Victim as Co-respondent—Children Now with the Grandfather.

An interlocutory decree of divorce was granted yesterday to Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., from his wife, Claudia L. Hains, by Justice Scudder of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Capt. Hains is now serving a sentence in Sing Sing for the murder of William E. Annis, whom he named as co-respondent in his divorce action.

Mrs. Hains is said to be living at Narragansett. Their three children will remain in Washington in the custody of Gen. Peter C. Hains, the plaintiff's father, with whom they have been living since the killing of Annis.

The decision of Justice Scudder, before whom the case was tried on Aug. 18, was announced late yesterday afternoon. Unusual interest was attached to the trial because neither the plaintiff nor defendant appeared. Mrs. Hains did not put in any defense. The only witnesses were those for the husband, including Capt. Hains's father, brother, Lawyer David C. Bennett, and two former servants of the family at Fort Hamilton. Thornton Hains told of their marriage in Winthrop, Mass., on April 30, 1900, by the Rev. Dr. Carter. Gen. Hains told of a confession made to him by Mrs. Hains, admitting her relations with Annis. He said he was also present the next day when Mrs. Hains repeated this confession to Lawyer David C. Bennett, who put it in writing.

Bennett testified that he took this confession down in writing on May 31, 1908, and informed Mrs. Hains that her husband wished to procure a divorce from her. Emma Lavelle and Minnie Rooney, servants of the Hains family, also testified that Annis called to see Mrs. Hains three or four times a week.

The suit was started on June 1, 1908. Mrs. Hains at first put in an answer, but withdrew it when the court refused to allow alimony and counsel fees. She has lived in seclusion since then.

The incidents leading up to the death of Annis by Capt. Hains at the Bayside Yacht Club, Bayside, L. I., on Aug. 15, 1908, began ten days after Capt. Hains left Fort Hamilton for the Philippines, in October, 1907. Thornton Hains, learning of her conduct, informed his brother in the Far East. Capt. Hains hurried back to Fort Hamilton, arriving there in May, 1908.

Capt. Hains and his brother Thornton found Annis at the Bayside Yacht Club with Mrs. Hains and a party of friends and shot him five times. Neither brother tried to escape, but Thornton drew a revolver and held back the crowd.

Thornton was acquitted of aiding his brother in the crime, but Capt. Hains was convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing for eight years. The jurors who convicted him signed a petition a few months ago asking the Governor to release him, as they believed that he had suffered enough.

EDWIN A. DIX, AUTHOR, DEAD.

Found Lifeless Before National Arts Club and Identified by His Brother.

Edwin Asa Dix, the author and former literary editor of The Churchman, was the man who dropped dead before the National Arts Club on Thursday evening. The identification was made by his brother, William F. Dix, secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, after he had read newspaper stories of the sudden death of a man with the initials "E. A. D." on his gold cigarette case. Mr. Dix found that the dead man was his brother.

Edwin Asa Dix was born June 25, 1860. He was graduated from Princeton with first honors in 1881, and received a fellowship in history. He received the degree of Master of Arts from his alma mater, and later studied law at Columbia University. He was admitted to the practice of law in New York and New Jersey. He was married Aug. 15, 1895, to Marion Alden Olcott.

Though he was educated for the law, Mr. Dix devoted himself to literature and travel, and was the author of several novels. He was a member of the Authors and National Arts Clubs, and though his home was in East Orange, where his brother lives, he had been staying at the National Arts Club for the last few weeks. He had just had a hearty dinner there before his death.

"Deacon Bradbarry" and "Old Bewen's Legacy" were his two best-known works. He also wrote "A Midsummer Drive Through the Pyrenees" and "Champlain, the Founder of France." He was a frequent contributor to magazines.

Barnum's 'Lightning Calculator' Dead.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—"Prof." William S. Hutchings, aged 80 years, who was P. T. Barnum's "Lightning Calculator," died here to-day. "Prof." Hutchings studied law, but turned to the stage, and in 1880 Barnum included him in his "greatest show on earth," and for the next twenty years he was one of the circus sideshow attractions. The last twenty-eight years of his life "Prof." Hutchings was a lecturer at Austin and Stone's Museum in this city. It was his boast that he had delivered 30,000 lectures to 60,000,000 people.

Obituary Notes.

Gen. ALVAN C. EDMONDS of Portland, Ore., a delegate to the Grand Army Encampment, who was stricken with paralytic during the parade in Rochester on Wednesday, died in the General Hospital there on Thursday.

GEORGE MOODY BAILEY, shoe merchant of Lynn, Mass., died in the McGregor Hospital, Boston, on Wednesday. He was 70 years old.

HENRY J. TRACEY, one of the largest taxpayers of Salem, Mass., died in that City Thursday. He was born in Salem in 1831.

Capt. HENRY J. HART, for thirty-two years a member of the Boston Fire Department, died Thursday of sangrene poisoning at Roxbury, Mass.

J. FRANK SKINNER, said to have been the tallest Elk in the world, died at his home in Augusta, Ga., Thursday. He was 7 feet 4 inches tall.

RICHARD C. PERRY, a former Assemblyman from the Sixteenth District, died on Wednesday after a long illness at his home, 666 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. THEOPHILUS STEELE, a practicing physician of 200 West Eighty-first Street, who served in the Confederate Army, died on Thursday at the home of his daughter at Baltimore, Md.

JAMES CHRISTIE, President of the Engineers' Club and Vice President of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, died suddenly of apoplexy at his Summer home in Atlantic City, N. J., Thursday night. He was 71 years old.

EDGAR REID COOK, a lawyer, died yesterday at his home, 404 East 141st Street. Mr. Cook was born in this city, the son of Thomas H. Cook, who practiced law here for twenty-six years. He was about 50 years old. Mr. Cook was graduated from the New York Law School in 1894, and was a member of the New York County Lawyers' Association.

FREDERICK BULLMAN died Thursday night at his residence, 163 West Eighty-eighth Street, of cancer. Mr. Bullman was publisher of many opera libretti and play books, and was the head of the Frederick Bullman Theatrical Ticket Office at 111 Broadway. Mr. Bullman was born in this city fifty-two years ago. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Florence Pitt Bullman.

JULIUS SCHWAB, founder and Vice President of the German-American Trust Company, died yesterday at his home, 81 Carroll Street, Paterson, N. J. Death followed an operation for appendicitis. He was 67 years old. Mr. Schwab was a leader in local German societies and was a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mrs. ELSIE G. CLARK, founder of the Band of Hope, which later became the Mission Hall Sunday School, and from which originated the Epworth Memorial Church, died yesterday at her home, 34 Nevada Street, Newark. Death was due to heart disease. Mrs. Clark was 80 years old. She is survived by her mother, a sister, and a brother.

UNCLE BEN'S FAME SPREADS.

Seward Park Story Teller's Tale, "The Ice Palace," Amuses Newark Children.

"The Ice Palace," the favorite story of "Uncle Ben," the unfortunate story-teller of Seward Park, gave pleasure to the playground children of Newark yesterday. Supervisor William J. McKiernan of the Newark City Playgrounds read the story in yesterday's TIMES and called it to the attention of the teachers in charge of the various playgrounds. The day was inclement, and the children gathered in the recreation houses, where the teachers read it to them. They were as much delighted with the tale as the children of the New York playground had been, and asked the teachers to tell them more stories. They wanted to hear about "The Wicked Old Turk" and "The Scheps That Wouldn't Say Baa," and were much disappointed when the teachers could not satisfy them.

When they were told that the story teller was lying ill from starvation in a New York hospital, they expressed sincere sorrow. Some of the children wanted to know if they hadn't seen "Uncle Ben" on a recent excursion of Newark school children to the Bronx Park Zoo.

At Gouverneur Hospital last night the authorities said that they had not been able to learn the story teller's name. He was still in a state of coma and unable to answer questions. Liquid nourishment was being administered to him, and there was some improvement in his condition. So far as could be learned the man had lived for days on bits of pretzel, cake, fruit, and candy given him by his little auditors.

NEW RECORDS OF CRIMINALS.

Capt. Furot Abroad Studying the Facial Expression System.

Inspector Edward Hughes of the Detective Bureau received a communication yesterday from Police Captain Joseph A. Furot, head of the Photograph Department of the New York Police Department, who has been in London and Paris studying the new criminal classifications, particularly that which refers to facial expression.

Capt. Furot said he had spent about a month in Paris with Alphonse Bertillon, the inventor of the finger print classification, and who is now working on the facial identification. According to reports, it is possible to make as sure an identification by the nose and ears as by the finger prints.

Capt. Furot said he would leave for New York to-day.

Fields Nine to Play Grapewin Team.

The Law Fields baseball nine and the Charles Grapewin Long Branch team will play a game next Monday afternoon at the outing of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association at Donnelly's Grove, College Point. The winning team will receive a $300 loving cup presented by Senator Sullivan. Last year the Law Fields team won the theatrical championship of New York, with ten games out of eleven, and defeated the Friars team in a ten-

THE RELATION OF SCHOLARSHIP TO THE UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM

It is Not a Forward Movement for Colleges to Turn from Vocational Studies in the Interest of Pure Culture.

By DAVID STARR JORDAN,
President of Stanford University.

HIGHER education in America has had a most amazing growth in the last thirty years. The number of students in our colleges and universities grows by leaps and bounds, far outstripping our increase in wealth or in population, however great these increases may be. There was never a time when the universities and colleges stood so high in the estimation of the people, never a time or place where they received so many gifts from private hands or such help from public sources. There never was a time or place where so many capable, self-sufficient, and self-sustaining students were sent forth as to-day.

Yet we are in a period of academic unrest. We are always in such a period. It is in such periods that progress is actually made, and we may hope that we may never exchange this uncontent for the self-satisfaction which has been the bane of the higher education in England.

But this is aside from the main question. Among our college graduates in America are very many who have acquired neither culture nor power, many who have gone to college for social pleasure, or for the joy of gregariousness, or the cheap distinction which comes from the side activities with which boys naturally diversify their serious work. We have an academic ideal of a group of students, each intensely interested in his teachers, in his curriculum, in the various intricacies of varied grammars, and each knowing the meaning of poetry, and philosophy and why such things be, and, finally, each one using his own and other languages with the nicety which proclaims sometimes the scholar and the gentleman.

This ideal is one which is seldom present before the waking eyes of any professor. As the curriculum is the chief thing which has been changed in these thirty years, it is natural to throw the blame for all deficiencies on the curriculum. The curriculum has been greatly enlarged, and in its expansion it has wandered far from those studies once deemed necessary to produce the clergyman or the gentleman, which tend to give that well-dressed feeling which should distinguish the Bachelor or Arts from the common run of common men. The fault, therefore, lies clearly with the curriculum.

To analyze this situation it becomes necessary to consider the history of this curriculum. And in doing so I must premise my conviction that we teachers tend to exaggerate our own importance when we believe that the existence of idle men in college is dependent in any high degree on what we are or on what we teach. The men who do not care for study regard teachers and subjects alike as nuisances, necessary nuisances, because the delights of academic life cannot at present be obtained except in connection with such agencies. To change our subjects or our methods would not change this fundamental fact. "A college lecture is a function in which the personal peculiarities of the lecturer can be studied to the best advantage and at the most perfect leisure." And from this point of view the curriculum is of minor interest, a matter "purely academic."

I may further express my conviction that culture is not the result of taking any one subject or any one group of subjects, or that the subjects as such possess any special relation to culture.

In general, students in college may be divided into two classes. Those who care and those who do not. Those who care are the only ones who ought to have any place in a school of higher instruction. The students who care may be again divided as to the impulse, whether volitional or vocational, which stands behind their interest. The best students in any field are those who work for the love of it. These may be found in any department, and they are the jewels of the university, those who are to be men of culture, those who will bear the torch of learning from one generation to the next. These may be classical scholars, "Greek-minded men or Roman-minded men," to use Emerson's phrase, or they may be botanists, anatomists, physiologists, chemists, philologists, historians, engineers, economists, or jurists. They may spring up in any field, and in any field they will work to the limit for the joy of working. The investigators of the world, those who widen the scope of knowledge in an appreciable degree, must belong to this class. It is clear that no extension of its numbers would be gained by narrowing the field in which such men could work. To set all men and boys at Latin composition would not add one iota to our National culture. Only those who can digest it could make it into mental protoplasm, and mental digestion is never an unwilling process.

But culture comes from thoroughness, and thoroughness may also be attained through perseverance. A student will stick to an uninteresting topic if he can relate it to the affairs of life. An intelligent student will always recognize vocational reasons for pushing onward to success. It is for this reason that, broadly speaking, engineering students in our universities are better scholars than students of literature. They can see that their future depends on their work. They know that they are to deal with the forces of nature, and they know that in so dealing there is no room for ignorance or deception. It is said in Harvard that "one is a fool who studies in the college; one is a fool in the law school who does not study." It is a matter of common observation that in professional schools of high standards, those not intended for the idler or the dilettante, even the idlers and the dilettante may suddenly rise to honest work. The vocational spirit may seize them, and when it does they will respond.

It is, therefore, not a forward movement for colleges and universities to turn away from vocational studies in the interest of pure culture. The vocation, on the one hand, must not be narrowly construed, as a man of force in any field needs as wide a horizon as the university can give him. No effort is wasted if undertaken conscientiously and with the purpose of adding another foundation stone on which one's final specialty may rest. But, without volitional or vocational relations, without joy in the work or hope in its final completion, a boy would better keep out of college and turn his attention as soon as possible to something which is real.

Some of us still teaching can remember the time when the college curriculum was a very simple thing. Some Greek, some Latin, some mathematics, and a little safe and sane philosophy, untrue no doubt, but quieting, the latter always given at the hands of the President. In reality, this was a specialized course, the Greek being its speciality. It was a noble specialty, for it represented the highest achievements of the human race in matters of beauty, of form, of language, or of thought, a beauty that can never be lost so long as scholarship exists. As Thoreau once observed: "Those only talk of forgetting Greek who never knew it." To the Greek-minded man this course of four years in academic shades with gracious thoughts was most satisfying. The others sought culture in the debating society, where they touched hands with life and modern reality. The idle and wasteful were still idle and wasteful after their own fashion, and the student really interested in things other than literary did not go to college. Under the classical régime, our colleges were very small. They would be very small again, if we were able to turn back the movements of time, to re-enter the classical period. For the growth of higher education as a power in American affairs set in after the classical period had passed away.

After it came the patchwork period. The growth of the natural and physical sciences, each one changing the whole current of thought in its field; the demands of the literature of France and Germany; the need to understand the movements of history, that the lessons of the past might not be lost in the projects of to-day; the growth of economics, jurisprudence, modern philosophy, not safe nor sane, perhaps, but drawn from the study of things as they are—all these, one by one or all together, clamored for a place in the curriculum. Slowly, grudgingly, all were admitted. Each took the place of a little of the Greek, a little of the mathematics. Each, like the camel with its head within the tent, moved forward to occupy. Each subject was squeezed to the briefest course possible, and the new subjects were no more compressible than the old. Moreover, they were vastly more expensive, and they brought gifts with them. Each college had its own patchwork curriculum, the result of the pulling and hauling, the patching and fitting within its own Faculty. It was clear that not all could be brought into one course. To that end several courses were devised, in each of which some educational group should have its own way. To study Greek and Latin made a Bachelor of Arts. Latin and German meant a Bachelor of Philosophy, French and German a Bachelor of Science, and there were various other forms of bachelor in vogue at different times and places.

As these courses were less specialized and therefore less thorough than the old classical course; as advanced work in one subject has a greater culture value than elementary work in more subjects, so in almost every regard the patchwork system marked a step downward.

But this period was only one of transition. Different men need different kinds of work. Either the teacher or the student must choose. And the student is the one most concerned. Moreover, the very effort of choosing is in itself an education. It is not for the university to set aside one form of mental activity as noble, another as menial. It is possible to recognize a democracy of studies. In this democracy one might, with Ezra Cornell, dream of "an institution in which any person could find instruction in any subject." In such an institution all kinds of men needing advanced training would be naturally drawn. It would "bring every ray of varied genius to its hospitable halls, that by their combined influence they may set the heart of the youth in flame." It matters not through what agency the love of work, the love of study, the love of thought be induced. It is as real when dealing with the melting of Bessemer steel as when aplied to the satires of Horace. The structure of the cell nucleus of a tadpole is as intricate as that of a drama of Euripides, and its interest is in some degree of the same kind the work of the "God of the things as they are." In the elective curriculum in all its varied forms it is the student who chooses. And as he may choose thoroughness instead of breadth, or, far better, thoroughness built upon breadth, it is possible under this system for a teacher to do a man's work. No longer occupied with "the dregs of learning," he can lead the student, and thus lead himself, to the firing lines of science. With students who love the work advanced and thorough work becomes possible. And with such students the teacher gains new life.

And with this new life, which came with the elective system twenty to thirty years ago, came the new growth of the colleges. They drew men of new kinds, a hundred where there was one before. They drew new money, for nature studies cost much more than book studies, advanced work far more than elementary work, and our people have risen to meet our universities' needs.

In training farmers and engineers, our universities have enormously increased material wealth, and this has shown itself in many State universities in munificent public gratitude. When one compares the American universities with those of Europe to the disadvantage of the former, it is a sign that he does not know our own schools at their best. The University of Wisconsin has ventured to challenge comparison with the University of Berlin, and there is at least nothing absurd in this challenge. A university is measured by its influence for effectiveness and for right living, and in this regard we need not be ashamed of our best institutions, although under our undiscriminating laws the real and the sham may go on together, as the pigweed flourishes beside the oak. In the official catalogues Hartsville University comes just before Harvard, and Yellville, if Yellville has a "university," would follow next to Yale.

What, then, is the trouble in our universities?

Simply this, that in the haste of growth, the rush of numbers, the efforts of extension, the interests of investigation, we have lost hold of the individual student.

It is the duty of the professors to act as personal advisers. Each professor is a man who has succeeded where his students hope to succeed. His counsel will help the student to avoid mistakes. His enthusiasm and sympathy will develop the love of work.

It is the duty of the professor to set standards both intellectual and moral. The university should not be willing to grant degrees when no degree is earned. The idler, the wastrel, the "tender rich," with his retinue of educational grooms and chauffeurs, the "drunken collegian," the man in college for athletics only, whether on the team or on the bleachers, with his whole retinue of hired coaches and coddlers, all these should be taken to the edge of the campus and quietly dropped off.

Those who cannot be led to study, either for the love of it or for the use of it, should have no place in the university. It is for the teachers first to know their students, to give them a fair trial, and a clear opportunity to rise to the work of the colleges. Failing in this, it is the plain duty of the institution to itself and to the community which supports it to call academic matters by their right names. If a "pass degree" represents no worthy achievement, the institution that grants it consents to a lie in doing so. If a young man shirks or buys his way through the curriculum, we cheapen our influence to certify that he is a "youth of promise" or a man of culture.

The student body is plastic in the hands of the teachers if these teachers rise to their responsibilities. But if these teachers assume that the minds and morals of the students are no concern of theirs, if they are blind to the existence of drinking clubs or of demoralized fraternities, if they let the students pass on to their degrees on sham work and the help of hired coaches, if they are indifferent to venal or hysterical athletics, just so long will there be "unrest" in the colleges, and disquiet among those who support them and who send their sons to them.

The experiment of Amherst College has significance in the specialization of work and the consequent saving of funds, not as indicating the future trend of higher education.

Amherst is to concentrate her effors on the Greek-minded men, to use her funds for the best service possible and to open the way for a certain high type of culture to those who will respond to it. In like fashion the Case School, at Cleveland, confines itself to engineering and the Institute of Technology to the applications of science. When there is not the money for a university, it is better to have some other institution. The best of its kind in a narrow field is more useful than second best in a broad one. If the colleges imperfectly endowed would each select a field which they can thoroughly cover, it would be for the great advantage of higher education. But there is no advantage in forcing a man to take what he does not want. There is no value in required work related neither to his tastes nor to his future life, even though under the guise of pure culture. If a man does not care enough about his vocational future to keep away from alcohol and vice, he will not be driven back to manhood by enforced study of Greek, nor by Latin prose composition. Drink dissolves personality. Work to a purpose builds it up. What the purpose is must depend on the man. It is not created by the course of study.

The problem is not of substituting required courses instead of elective ones, nor of prescribing Greek instead of German or chemistry. The earnestness of students in law, medicine, and engineering depends, not on the fact that these courses are required, but that they seem to be in touch with life. Nothing is gained in saying to a student that he shall not take this or that subject which he wants. Everything depends on his wanting something and throwing his force into it when he gets it. We shall meet the situation, not by going backward, but by going forward, making a system out of the elective plan. If we went back to the collegiate requirements of 1870, we should have the students of 1870, with the financial support and the civic influence of the colleges of that day. We must go forward by recognizing that the young men of our day are in our hands to guide, to train and to mold, in ways indicated by their own natures, and that college life will rise above dissipation and sham in proportion as our students realize that we, their teachers, value clean living and clean thinking in our conduct and in theirs.

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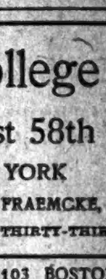

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St. Paul, Aug. 26, 9:30 A.M.
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American Pier 62, N. R., 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
St. Paul..... Aug. 26 | St. Louis..... Sept. 9
Philadelphia..... Sept. 2 | New York..... Sept. 16

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Minnewaska, Aug. 27, 3:00 P.M. | Minnetonka..Sept. 9
Minneapolis..Sept. 2, 1 PM | Minnehaha..Sept. 16

Red Star Pier 61, N. R., 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Finland..... Aug. 26 | Lapland (new)..... Sept. 9
Vaderland..... Sept. 2 | Kroonland..... Sept. 16

White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Oceanic..... Sept. 2, noon | Majestic..... Sept. 16
OLYMPIC (new).. Sept. 9, noon | Oceanic..... Sept. 23
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Celtic..... Aug. 31, noon | Cedric..... Sept. 14
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Kaiser Wm. der Grosse...Aug. 29 | Prinz Friedrich Wm.....Aug. 31
Kaiser Wilhelm II.....Sept. 5 | George Washington...Sat., Sept. 10
Berlin.....Sept. 9

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SATURDAYS, 11 A. M.
KOENIG ALBERT.....Aug. 26
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10:35 A. M., 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:35, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:35, 10:40 P. M.

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Lv. W. 129th St., 9:40 A. M. | *1:15 P. M.
Lv. W. 42d St., 10:00 A. M. | 1:15 P. M.
Lv. Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 5:45 P. M.

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Carpathia...Sept. 21, Nov. 9 | Ivernia...Nov. 30
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*La Provence.....Sept. 7 | *La Provence.....Sept. 28
*La Savoie.....Sept. 14 | *La Savoie.....Oct. 5
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†Rotterdam.....Sept. 13
†Ryndam.....Sept. 19
*VIA BOULOGNE-S-M.
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Sun rises...5:20 | Sun sets...6:44 | Moon sets...8:10

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:13	9:30	3:00	3:27
Governors Island	9:44	10:00	3:35	4:00
Hell Gate	11:34	11:50	5:15	5:40

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 25.

SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 17.
SS Patria, Patras, Aug. 11.
SS Tobasco, Fowey, Aug. 12.
SS Solimodo di Giorgio, Port Antonio, Aug. 16.
SS Oklahoma, Port Arthur, Tex., Aug. 17.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Aug. 19.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Aug. 23.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk, Aug. 24.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Aug. 23.
SS Staley, Boston, Aug. 24.
SS Colorado Mohr, Shields, Aug. 11.
SS Tarima, St. Thomas, Aug. 20.
SS Esperanza, Havana, Aug. 22.
SS Florida, Havre, Aug. 12.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Southampton	8:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Finland, Antwerp	———	10:00 A.M.
Koenig Albert, Naples

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Second Avenue Railway.
Park & Tilford Debenture 6%, 1930
Bethlehem Steel Corp. 6% 1914.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Decline Brings Many Stocks to the Lowest of the Year.

MORE RESISTANCE SHOWN

Prices Yield Less Under Pressure Than on Many Earlier Days of the Decline.

Every one of the active stocks with the single exception of Atchison and a number of the less conspicuous stocks, to a total of fifty-nine, sold yesterday at new low prices for the year. This is a larger number of issues than reached new low levels on any previous day of this August decline, but the losses which brought practically the whole market to its new low level were less severe than many of those recorded on earlier days of the month. The reaction of the last few days had brought so many stocks to within a narrow figure of their previous low price that it took only a moderate decline yesterday to carry them to the year's lowest. The extreme decline in most of the active stocks did not go much beyond 2 points, and in most there was a final recovery, which reduced the net losses for the day to fractions in such stocks as Union Pacific and United States Steel, with only one of the active stocks, Lehigh Valley, showing a net decline in excess of 2 points. Thus the number of new low prices established yesterday was out of proportion with the extent of the decline. Under the practically continuous pressure, some of it of bear origin, but much of it representing actual liquidation, to which the market has been subjected, prices have yielded steadily, but of late, it would seem, with increasing resistance. The number of the rallies which occurred yesterday and the fact that only fractional net losses for the day resulted from such pressure as that put upon United States Steel, which has borne the brunt of the selling for the last few days, suggested that for the moment at least the sales representing bear pressure, as some contended, exceeded the actual sales of long stock. The amount of stock borrowed is large, and if all of it is being borrowed by the short interest the open bear account must be very considerable. There is just as much uncertainty, however, regarding the real significance of borrowing of stock as there is about other phases of a stock market, and no one theory concerning it can be held to the exclusion of others. At least this much encouragement, however, is afforded by yesterday's market that in proportion to the amount of stock sold the decline in prices was small compared with the record of many earlier days of the decline. The market's power of resistance is apparently increasing, and this may hold the promise that favorable developments may count for more as an influence upon the market than they have of late, at least to the extent of minimizing the effect of any further unfavorable developments to which the market may be subjected. These considerations do not bear on the fundamental factors underlying the decline which has lately taken place in prices, for these factors have not changed, but in a narrower view of the market the apparent existence of a large short interest and the increased resistance which the market showed yesterday are encouraging features.

There seemed to be less likelihood of a strike of machinists on the Harriman lines after yesterday's exchange of advices on the subject than had existed on Thursday. The course which the men's representatives have been pursuing suggests that they have been counting on a modification of the firm stand which the officers of the Union Pacific took at the very outset, but events yesterday were calculated to make it still plainer to the dissatisfied employes that the Union Pacific will not depart from the position which it has taken. If in the face of this attitude on the part of the Union Pacific management the men go on strike it will cause surprise among the officers of the road who come most directly in contact with the men. So far as the suggestion is concerned that this threatened labor trouble on the Harriman lines was fomented by some outsider with market ends to serve, the general disposition probably will be to reserve judgment as to the fact, but if there is basis for this suspicion it makes actual declaration of a strike still more improbable. If, however, a breach should come the position of the men has been greatly weakened and that of the road greatly strengthened by the fact that the Union Pacific management has had three weeks since it made its position known to the men to prepare for a strike.

The action of the French Cabinet served yesterday to define somewhat more clearly the Moroccan situation, but there was no abandonment here of the conviction that the matter will be amicably adjusted. This, too, apparently was the belief in the foreign capitals, for the security markets abroad, except at Berlin, were relatively cheerful, and both Consols and rentes advanced. A sharper rise than any which has lately occurred in the cotton market, some options advancing over $3 a bale, was one of the incidents of the day. Much discussion was given to the probable showing to be made in the Government report to be issued next Friday. Some deterioration, as is usual in August, is expected, but general credence was not given to the more extreme of the estimates of decline in condition which were partly responsible for the rise which occurred in cotton options.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Associated Merchants for dividend on common.
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway for dividend on preferred.
Federal Mining and Smelting Co. for dividend on preferred.
Manila Electric Railroad and Light for annual meeting.
Manufactured Rubber Co. for dividend on preferred.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	Aug. 24.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,201,614	$20,855,496	$49,756,911
Internal rev.	902,675	13,647,881	41,401,784
Corpor'n tax	1,062	160,867	1,561,883
Miscellaneous	47,825	2,229,501	7,764,832
Total receipts	2,153,426	36,893,250	94,478,411
Expenditures	2,567,459	30,110,903	118,380,495
Surplus	*414,033	*2,717,643	*23,811,083

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices	$30,979,288
In banks and Philippine Treasury	21,963,548
The total of the general fund was	142,603,197

Old Colony Pays $100 a Share Bonus.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The merger with the Old Colony Trust Company of the Massachusetts City, and Mercantile Trust Companies, enabled the Old Colony to pay an extra cash dividend of $100 per share to its stockholders. In order to take over the three companies, the Old Colony increased its capital from $2,500,000 to $7,500,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales Aug. 25, 1911 696,025
From Jan. 1, 1911 72,072,175
Same period last year 121,177,914

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
58	58¼	21,500	Amalgamated Copper	58¾	58¾	57½	58	−1½
50¼	52	300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	52	52	50¾	50¾	−1½
49½	50	6,100	Am. Beet Sugar	50¾	50½	49	49¾	−1½
9¼	9⅜	800	Am. Can	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	−⅛
83	83½	1,000	Am. Can pf	83	83½	82¾	83	−⅛
49	49½	1,500	Am. Car & Foundry	49½	49½	48¾	48¾	−1½
52¾	53¼	700	Am. Cotton Oil	53¾	53¾	52½	52¾	−1
215	220	100	Am. Express	217	217	217	217	+2
17	17½	500	Am. Ice Securities	18	18	17¾	17¾	−⅜
8¾	9	200	Am. Linseed	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	−⅜
34¾	35	2,300	Am. Locomotive	36¾	36¾	34¾	34¾	−2
38	40	50	Am. Malt. pf	40	40	40	40	...
68¾	69	14,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	69¾	69¾	68¾	69	−⅝
104¾	105	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	104¾	105	104¾	105	−1¼
83	84	100	Am. Steel Foundries	83½	83½	83	83½	−½
132¾	133¾	2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	133	133	132¾	132¾	−1
...	...	2,800	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	5 17-32	5 17-32	5⅝	5⅝	−5-32
89	89¾	800	Am. Tobacco pf	88	89	87¾	89	+1
34½	35	900	Anaconda Copper Co	35	35	34¾	34½	−⅝
103¼	103¼	12,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103⅝	104¼	103	103½	−1¼
101	101⅛	15	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	101¾	101¾	101⅜	101¾	...
121	121¼	800	Atlantic Coast Line	121	121	121	121	−½
100	100½	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio	100¼	100⅝	99⅞	99⅞	−⅜
1¼	1⅝	800	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
29½	30	1,000	Bethlehem Steel	29½	30¼	29¾	29¾	−¾
59	59¾	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	58¾	59¾	58¾	59¾	−1¼
74⅜	75	2,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	75¼	75¼	74⅜	74⅞	−⅜
232¾	232½	6,100	Canadian Pacific	232¾	232¾	231½	232⅝	+1½
23½	23⅝	400	Central Leather Co	23½	23⅝	23¼	23¼	−⅜
95½	97	500	Cent. Leather Co. pf	97½	97¾	95¾	95¾	−2
71¾	72	7,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	72½	72½	71¾	72	−⅜
19⅝	19¾	600	Chicago Gt. Western	19½	19½	19	19	−⅝
38	39	400	Chi. Gt. Western pf	38¾	38¾	38	38	−⅝
112	112⅛	9,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	112⅜	113	111⅜	112¼	−1
146	148	212	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	146½	146¾	146	146	−2¼
140	140¾	2,000	Chi. & Northwestern	140¾	140¾	140	140	−¾
17¾	18¼	2,500	Chino Copper	18¼	18⅞	17¾	17¾	−½
50	53	300	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	51½	51½	51	51	−1½
40	40	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	38¾	39¾	38¾	39¾	−⅝
42	42	400	Colorado & Southern	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	−⅝
133⅝	133⅝	2,500	Consolidated Gas	133¾	134¼	133¼	133¼	−¾
12⅝	12⅝	200	Corn Products Ref.	12⅝	12¾	12½	12½	−⅛
163	163	5,000	Delaware & Hudson	165	166	164	164	−2
52¼	52¼	220	Den. & Rio Grande pf	52¼	52½	52¼	52½	...
30¼	30¾	900	Distillers' Securities	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	−¼
28⅝	28⅞	7,400	Erie	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¼	−⅜
47¾	47¾	1,950	Erie 1st pf	48	48	47¾	48	−⅛
39¾	41	300	Erie 2d pf	40	40	39¾	39¾	−1⅛
151	153	1,500	General Electric	151¾	151¾	151	151	−1¼
43	44	200	General Motors	44	44	43¾	43¾	−¼
5⅝	5¾	2,800	Goldfield Consol	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
121¾	122⅛	8,100	Great Northern pf	123	123	121¾	121¾	−1⅝
47	47¼	200	Great Northern ore prop	48	48	48	48	+1
138	138¼	1,300	Illinois Central	139¼	139¼	138¼	138¼	−¾
14	14⅛	2,200	Int.-Met. pf	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	...
41¾	42	1,000	Int.-Met. pf	42	42	41¾	41¾	−⅛
...	...	200	Int.-M. pf. v.tr.cfs.ext.	41	41	40¾	40¾	−⅛
112¾	113¾	2,000	Int. Harvester	113¾	113¾	112¾	112¾	−1
47¾	48	300	Int. Paper pf	47¾	47¾	47¼	47½	−¼
83½	84	500	Int. Steam Pump	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	...
28½	29	400	Kansas City South	29	29	28¾	28¾	−⅛
64	65¼	125	Kan. City South. pf	65¼	65¾	65½	65½	−⅛
104	104	200	Laclede Gas	104	104	104	104	...
160	160¼	15,600	Lehigh Valley	160¼	161	160	160	−2
141¾	141⅞	1,000	Louisville & Nash	141¾	142	141¼	141¼	−⅝
134	135	200	Manhattan Elevated	135	135	135	135	−1
75¾	76	200	May Dept. Stores	76	76	76	76	...
19¾	19¾	950	Miami Copper	19¾	19¾	19	19¼	−⅜
94¼	94½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	94¼	94½	94¼	94½	+¼
54¼	54¾	140	Minn. & St. Louis pf	54¼	54¾	54¼	54¼	−¾
130¾	131	1,600	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	130¾	131	130¾	131	+¼
30	30¼	900	Mo., Kansas & Texas	30	30	29½	29½	−¾
66	67	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼	−¾
40¾	40¾	2,800	Missouri Pacific	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¾	−⅛
146	165	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	146	146	146	146	−2
130¾	131	700	Nat. Biscuit Co.	131¼	132	130¾	131	−¾
45	49¼	1,500	Nat. Lead Co.	50	48¾	48¾	49¼	+¾
25¾	25¾	400	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	25½	26¾	25¾	26¼	+¾
17	17⅛	2,215	Nev. Consol. Copper	17⅜	17⅜	17	17	−⅛
65	65¾	200	N. Y. Air Brake	66	66	66	66	...
102¾	102¾	8,350	New York Central	103	103	101¾	102¾	−½
80	80	100	N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82½	...
132	133¼	210	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	133¼	133¼	133	133	...
30	30¼	1,750	N. Y., Ont. & West	30¾	30¾	30	30	−¼
100¾	101¾	2,300	Norfolk & Western	101¾	101¾	100¾	100¾	−¾
69¾	70	450	North American	70	70	69½	69½	−¾
115¾	116¼	15,500	Northern Pacific	117¼	117¼	116¼	116¼	−¾
25¾	25¾	500	Pacific Mail	26	26	27¼	27¼	+1¼
88¾	88¾	850	People's Gas, Chi.	88	88	87¾	88	+¼
120¾	120¾	12,883	Pennsylvania R. R.	120	120¾	119¾	120¾	+¾
102	103	825	People's Gas, Chi.	103	103	101½	101½	−¾
17¾	18¼	900	Pittsburgh Coal	18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾	−¾
81	82	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	82	82¼	81½	81½	−¾
80¼	81	200	Pressed Steel Car	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	−¾
157½	158	250	Pullman Company	158	158	157	157	−1¼
13¾	14	1,400	Ray Consol. Copper	14¼	14¼	13¾	13¾	−½
80¾	81	500	R'way Steel Spring	81	81	80¾	80¾	−¼
140¾	140¾	108,900	Reading	141¾	142	139¾	140¾	−¾
89	90	800	Reading 1st pf	89	89	89	89	−¼
91¼	92¼	500	Reading 2d pf	92	92	91¼	92	−¼
25¾	25¾	700	Rep. Iron & Steel	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	...
89¾	90	900	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	90¾	90¾	89¾	89¾	−⅝
25¼	25⅝	2,450	Rock Island Co.	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	−⅜
45¾	49	100	Rock Island Co. pf	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	−¼
40¾	41	50	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	...
50	61	20	St. Louis & S. F., C. & N. Ill. new stk. cts.	54	54	54	54	−7½
81	83	200	St. L. Southwest'n	80¾	81	80¼	81	+¾
66	66¾	300	St. L. Southwest'n pf	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¾	+½
36	36	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	36	36	36	36	−¾
110¼	110¾	12,200	Southern Pacific	110	110¾	109¾	110¾	−¾
27¾	27¾	8,900	Southern R'way ext	27¾	27	27	27¾	−¼
67¾	68¼	900	South. R'way pf., ext.	67¾	67¾	67	67¾	−¾
15	17	100	Standard Milling	15	15	15	15	−½
30¼	30¾	1,400	Tennessee Copper	31¼	31½	30¾	30¾	−¼
68	69	200	Texas Co.	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¾	−¼
23¾	24	200	Texas & Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¼	23½	−¼
7¾	8	800	Third Avenue	8¼	8¼	7¾	7¾	−⅜
17	18	100	Tol., St. L. & West	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¾	+¼
38	38¾	700	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	40¾	40¾	38¾	38¾	−1¾
86¼	88	800	Underw'd Typewr pf	87¾	87¾	87	87	−3
109¼	111	100	Underw'd Typewr'r pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	−1¼
166¾	166¾	122,800	Union Pacific	167¼	167¼	166¾	166¾	−¾
90	90¼	800	Union Pacific pf	90¼	90¼	90	90	−1
13	14⅛	100	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
47	50	10	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	...
37	37⅝	800	U. S. Rubber	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¼	−⅝
108¾	109¾	125	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	...
72	74	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	72	72	72	72	...
70	70¼	194,400	U. S. Steel	70¼	70⅝	69½	70	−¼
114	114⅜	2,700	U. S. Steel pf	114¾	114⅝	114	114⅜	−⅝
41¾	42⅛	9,500	Utah Copper	43	43	41¾	42¼	−⅛
52¼	53	2,500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	54¾	54½	53	53	−1
117	118	450	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	118¾	118½	118	118	...
13⅝	14¼	200	Wabash	14	14	14	14	...
29	29¾	1,100	Wabash pf	29¾	29¾	29	29	...
152	156	10	Wells Fargo Express	156	156	156	156	...
57	57¼	700	Western Maryland	57	57	57	57	−⅜
74	74¾	1,800	Western Union	74½	74¾	74¼	74¼	−⅝
64½	65	1,900	Westinghouse E. & M.	65	65	64½	64½	−¾
2¾	2¾	900	Wheel. & Lake Erie	3	3	2¾	2¾	...
5	5¼	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¾	100⅝
2s, c., 1930	100¾	101
3s, r., 1918-1015	102¼	102½
3s, c., 1918-1015	...	...
4s, r., 1925-1125	114¼	114½
4s, c., 1925-1125	114¼	114½
Fun. 2s, r., 1936	100¼	100⅜
Fun. 2s, r., 1938	100¼	100⅜
Panama 3s, 1961	103¼	103½
D. C. 3-65s, reg.	105	106
Adams Exp. 2d	225	...
Allis-Chalm.	6½	7½
Allis-Chalm. pf.	18	19
Am. Ag. C. pf.	101¼	...
Am. B. S. pf.	95	95¼
A. B. S. & A. pf'd'y.	90	95
A. B. S. & A. pf'd'y. pf.	128	133
A. C. & F. pf.	115	115¼
Am. Cast. O. pf.	60	100
Am. Cot. O. pf.	100	103
A. H. & L. pf.	3¼	4¼
A. H. & L. pf.	19	22
Am. La Co. pf.	27½	30
Am. Locom. pf.	104¼	105
Am. Malt. pf.	4	6¼
Am. Pn. B.	84½	87
Am. Snuff. 200	800	...
Am. S. Ref.	114¼	116
Am. Sug. pf.	114¼	116
A. T. & C. O.	63	65
Am. W. Co.	23½	32½
Am. W. Co. pf.	88	89½
Am. W. Pa. pf.	27	28
Ann Arbor. pf.	39	40
Ann Arbor pf.	80	85
Asso. Oil	46½	48
B. & O. pf.	86	87
B. Un. G.	133	140
Brunswick.	7	9
B. R. & P.	107½	120
B. R. & P. pf.	120	130
Butte Co.	39¾	39¾
Canada Sou.	70	72
C. F. I. Co.	260	270
C. & S. A. Tel.	115	118½
Chi. & Alt.	12	30
Chi. & Alt. pf.	40	80
C. L. & W. pf.	60	80
C. & N. W. pf.	195	201
Chi. St. P.	90	...
Chi. St. P. M. & Om.	132	140
Chi. St. P. M. & Om. pf.	145	160
Chi. Un. T.	3	5
Chi. Un. T. pf.	5	6
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	...	100
Col. F. & I. pf.	112	...
Col. Gas. pf.	77	79
Col. S. & E. 2d pf.	70	75
Col. & H. C. & I., full paid.	13	15
Cons. Coal.	97½	...
Corn P. R. pf.	77	79½
Crex Carpet.	65	80
Cub. Am. S.	30	45
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	60	85½
D., L. & W.	530	550
D. & R. G.	23¾	24¼
D. & R. G. pf.	85	87
Det. Edison.	122¾	...
Det. & M.	120	...
Det. & M. pf.	120	140
Det. U. R.	67½	70
D. S. S. & A.	9½	11
D. S. S. & A. pf.	19½	20
Du P. & N. C.	90	...
Fow. pf.	75	85
Ev. & T. H.	80	100
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	90
F. M. & S.	12	30
F. W. & R. G. pf., ex d.	50	61½
Gen. Motors pf.	82	83½
Gen. C. Co.	107	109
Gen. C. Co.	123½	131
Granby Con.	30	40
Hav. E. R.	82½	...
Hock. Val.	115	120
Homestake.	82½	90
Inger.-Rand.	100	...
Inger.-Rand. pf.	100	...
Int. H. pf.	121	122½
Int. Paper.	10	10¾
Int. St. P. pf.	84	87
Iowa Cent.	17¼	18
Iowa C. pf.	33½	36
Jol. & Chi.	161½	...
Kan. C. Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	79	80
K. & T.	8	9
K. & T. pf.	40	50
Kn. L. Chi. pf.	75½	...
Lack. Steel.	43	44
L. E. & W.	11	12
L. E. & W. pf.	20	30
Lake Shore.	220	450
Long Island.	42	52
Mackay Cos.	83¾	85
Mackay Cos. pf.	73¾	...
Mex. C. R.	600	...
Mex. Marine.	4	4¼
Mex. Marine pf.	14½	14¾
Mex. Nat.	13	14
Mex. Nat. pf.	29	30
Mex. Dept. Stores pf.	114	115¾
Mich. Cent.	130	130
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	140	150
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	140	150
Mo., K. & T. pf.	38	39
Nat. Enam.	14½	15
Nat. Enam. pf.	90	95
Nat. Lead pf.	104	105
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	38	44
N. Y. C. & H.	50	57
N. Y. L. Ice. pf.	98	107
N. Y. D. Co.	20	25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	60	70
N. Y., L. & W.	113	125
Nort. & W.	45¾	46¾
Nort. & W. pf.	88	90
Nor. Cent.	145	150
N. O. T. & M.	80	90
Light.	80	90
Ont. Mining.	1¼	1⅝
Pac. Coast.	95	105
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	85	110
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	80	100
Pac. G. & E.	70	75
Pac. Mail.	25½	...
Pan. Am. Pet.	15	20
Para Mar.	50	60
Para Mar. pf.	80	90
Pat. Mf.	320	...
Peo. & E.	15	20
Peo. & E. pf.	30	40
Pitts. St. Car.	104	...
Pr. St. Car.	97	100
Pub. Ser. C.	110	117
Quicksilver.	2	3
Quicksilver. pf.	4	5½
Ry. St. Sp. pf.	101	105
Ry. St. Sp. 1st pf.	92	94
Ry. St. Sp. 2d pf.	80	90
Ry. Steel Spring.	120	130
Ry. Steel Spring pf.	112	120
Sc. P. R. S.	75	85
Sc. P. R. S. pf.	100	110
St. Ry. 4 C. ctfs.	61½	63
Stand. Milling. pf.	87	92
T. P. L. Tr.	85	87
T. P. L. W.	16	...
T. R. & L.	6	6½
T. C. R. T.	104½	107
T. C. R. T. pf.	132½	145
U. R. & C.	5¾	6½
U. R. & P. pf.	81	86
Un. Cig. M.	105	110
Un. Cig. M. 1st pf. ex d.	100½	108
Un. Dry G.	101½	103½
Un. Dry G. pf.	102	105
U. Rys. In.	23	25
U. Rys. In. pf.	60	61¾
U. S. Ind. Alcohol.	22	29
U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	83	93
U. S. Exp.	91	93
U. S. R. & Impt.	67½	83½
U. S. R. & Ref.	2	4
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	...	13
Va.-C. C. & C.	95	98
Vulcan Det.	12	18
Vulcan Det. pf.	50	70
West. Md.	73	85
Westinghouse 1st pf.	114½	118
Wheeling & L. E. 1st pf.	7¾	8
Wis. Cent.	52	54

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2@2¼ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2¼@3 per cent. for sixty days, 2¼@2½ per cent. for ninety days, 2¼@2½ per cent. for four months, and 2½@2¾ per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 4@4¼ per cent. for November and December maturities, and 4¼@4½ per cent. for January and February maturities.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 2 15-16 per cent., off 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 3¼ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 3¼ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $217,612,068; balances, $12,585,876; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $15,283.

The local banks have lost $2,812,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday.

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, 84.8645; demand, 84.8605.

Paris—Cable, 5.19⅝ plus 1-32; Check, 5.19⅝ less 1-64.

Berlin—Cable, 94 15-16 plus 1-64; Check, 94¼ plus 1-64.

Switzerland—C

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

St. Paul's Dividend.

The earnings of the St. Paul Railroad for the last fiscal year, as shown by the monthly statement for June recently published, were not sufficient for the payment of the regular 7 per cent. dividend, but a dividend of 2.3 per cent. has been declared by the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway, all the stock of which is owned by the St. Paul, and this will more than make up the difference. It will bring $2,300,000 into the treasury of the St. Paul, and as the dividend has been made payable June 30, 1911, it will come within the fiscal year ended on that date. The first dividend of the St. Paul's Pacific Coast extension, amounting to 2 per cent., was paid last year. An official of the St. Paul said yesterday that with the Puget Sound dividend included in the St. Paul's income for the year there would be a surplus over its dividend requirements of between $100,000 and $200,000.

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Fifty-nine Low Records.

Added to the declines which had already taken place, yesterday's recessions put a number of issues, which had not yet gone to levels reached earlier in the year, at new low records. Fifty-nine low records in all were made. In many of these shares, of course, the new low levels were merely subtractions from those established hitherto on the present decline. Northern Pacific, at 115⅛, was one of those which passed for the first time the low price made in January. Baltimore & Ohio broke below par to 99⅞. Minneapolis & St. Louis was again an exception to the ruling movement and added one point to the year's high record made on Thursday, going to 54⅛. Some of the low records made were: Amalgamated, 57⅝; American Telephone and Telegraph, 132⅛; Baltimore & Ohio, 99⅜; Chesapeake & Ohio, 71⅝; St. Paul, 111⅝; Great Northern preferred, 121¼; Interborough-Metropolitan, 14; Lehigh Valley, 160; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 29½; New York Central, 101⅞; Northern Pacific, 115⅛; Pennsylvania, 119⅝; Reading, 139⅞; Southern Pacific, 100⅛; Union Pacific, 165⅛, and United States Steel, 69⅛.

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Tobacco Securities Up.

While prices were breaking yesterday in many leading stocks, it was notable that American Tobacco preferred and both classes of bonds made substantial gains. The preferred stock closed a point up, at 89. The 4 per cent. bonds closed at 83⅞, also an even point up, and the 6 per cent. bonds gained 1¼, to 104¼. This movement was taken as evidence of growing confidence on the part of traders and investors not only that the prospects were favorable for working out a plan of reorganization that would prove satisfactory to the Circuit Court but also that such a plan would provide for maintaining in the "new condition" prescribed by the Supreme Court the present investment position of the respective classes of securities other than the common stock. That this optimism was shared in high quarters was indicated by the remark of Attorney General Wickersham after yesterday's conference that the indications that a successful outcome would be reached were "encouraging."

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Fair Business Seen in Clearings.

Although the third week in August is usually the low water mark of the year in respect to the aggregate of bank clearings throughout the country, the week just closing shows a total of $2,309,044,035. Payments through the banks in the cities whose clearings are taken account of by Dun's Review. This is a gain of 4.7 per cent. compared with the showing of the same week last year. Compared with 1909, when business was on the upturn, the returns are, of course, less favorable, the loss being 16.4 per cent. Few of the cities fail to show gains by comparison with last year, and even by comparison with 1909 the outside cities make a fair showing, the loss outside of New York being only 0.3 per cent.

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Estimated Gain in Cash.

The usual estimates yesterday indicated a gain this week in cash held by the banks of from $3,000,000 to more than $4,000,000. The gain from the interior was $5,002,000, and receipts of new gold were $1,507,000. On Sub-Treasury operations the banks lost $3,819,000. Deducting this from the total gain from the interior by new gold, $6,509,000, leaves the net gain $2,780,000. This is about half the gain made by the banks last week. There was little change, however, in the direct movement with the interior, shipments outward being about $2,000,000 more and receipts $1,000,000 more. The shipments were chiefly to the Middle West, reflecting the beginning of the demand for money for crop-moving purposes, while the receipts were from points less remote.

TO OPEN FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Will Have Paris and London Offices.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Authority has been granted by State Superintendent of Banks Van Tuyl to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York to establish branch offices in London and Paris.

This is the second of the Greater New York trust companies to take advantage of the new law specifically authorizing the maintenance, with the approval of the State Superintendent of Banks, of branch offices in foreign countries by New York trust companies whose outstanding capital stock and surplus is over $5,000,000.

The first application approved was that of the Equitable Trust Company's Paris branch.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on general business conditions, Dun's Review says:

Agriculture promises well for the future. Further serious damage to wheat is unlikely, although unsettlement is probable until the final harvest is known. Now wheat is still moving freely, owing to satisfactory prices, and present stocks at Chicago alone are nearly as large as the entire visible supply a year ago. Reliable information shows improvement in corn, and each week makes more certain the gathering of the greatest cotton crop ever grown. Confidence still marks trading, although the steel mills report fewer orders than at the opening of the month. Prices, too, show further irregularity, and competition is more pronounced. Trade in dry goods continues conservative and no extensive buying for forward delivery is in sight. The price of standard print cloths was reduced from 3½ cents to 3 cents. The woolen goods trade is more active, and with more stable conditions in that market the New England mills, both large and small, operate quite freely in raw material. Values are firm, and fractional advances have been obtained. New England manufacturers report better orders for footwear, and the leather market displays a firmer tone. Upper leather is in fair demand, but the firm views of holders have an adverse effect on sales. Operations at mills and workshops in some important departments are curtailed.

Bradstreet's says:

House trade at many of the large centres has been improved to a considerable extent by the presence of numerous visiting buyers. Staple commodities, such as dry goods, wool, print cloths, and clothing, show the effects of the better buying movement. Withal there is no disposition to load up or to speculate as to the future. In fact the tendency is to buy sparingly and to await developments. Under the circumstances trade may be termed disappointing, but there is a tendency to look for better things, now that Congress has adjourned and that one disturbing feature of tariff legislation—is, temporarily at least, related to the more or less distant future. Money is firmer, and funds are in demand for crop-moving purposes. Mercantile collections are slow to fair.

Complete list of dividends declared and awaiting payment appears every Monday in The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. One cent at your newsdealer's. Dollar a year by mail.—Adv.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Trend Is Downward on the Exchanges In Other Cities.

PENNSYLVANIA IN DEMAND

Many Buying Orders Come from Small Investors—National Biscuit Common Makes New Low Record in Chicago.

The trend was downward on the Exchanges in other cities yesterday.

In Baltimore good demand for two or three bond issues developed, materially increasing the aggregate sales. This was especially true of Consolidated Power 4½s, which recorded a fractional net gain.

In Boston there appeared to be but little demand for the copper shares, and the market again sold lower. Amalgamated declined to 57⅛ and North Butte to 21¾, while United States Smelting lost 2 points, to 51¼.

In Chicago new low records on the present downward movement were made by Hart, Schaffner & Marx preferred shares, which sold at 101, and National Biscuit common, which sold at 131¼. The decline in the New York market affected sentiment, although the selling was not of a violent character. The price of Chicago Telephone was adjusted to a new level after an absence of trading in that stock for several days. Biscuit common showed a 2-point loss, while People's Gas was off 1⅛ points.

In Philadelphia the overshadowing feature was the liberal buying of Pennsylvania Railroad stock by small investors. All the leading commission houses had orders by letter, telephone, and telegraph before the opening directing the purchase of the stock at 60. There was a sufficient amount of stock overhanging the market to permit the easy execution of these orders, although one floor trader, who makes a specialty of odd-lot transactions, was reported to have supplied 500 shares of the stock wanted.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20..	Augusta, Aiken pf...	74	74	74
20..	Con. Power pf.....	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
115..	Consol. Coal.....	100¼	100	100
109..	Houston Oil.....	9	9	9

BONDS.

$3,000..	A. C. L. con. 4s....	95⅜	95	95⅜
10,000..	A. C. L. con. deb. 4s.	96¼	96¼	96¼
5,000..	Balt. City 3½s, 1929..	92¼	92	92⅛
115,000..	Balt. City 3½s, 1928..	92	92	92
5,000..	Balt. Elec. 5s.....	95	95	95
81,000..	Con. Power 4½s.....	86⅝	83⅝	83⅞
1,000..	Con. Power notes....	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5,000..	Con. Gas 4½s.....	96	96	96
5,000..	Ga. & Fla. 5s.....	78	78	78
1,000..	Penersy. 5s, Class A.106		106	106
2,000..	Balt. R. & E. notes..	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
4,000..	United Rys. 4s.....	85	84⅝	84⅝
40,000..	United Rys. incomes.	62¼	62¼	62¼
9,000..	United Rys. fdg. 5s..	86	86	86
1,000..	West. Maryland 4s..	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last
160..	Atchison.....	104	103	103
5..	Boston Elevated.....	127	127	127
56..	Boston & Albany.....	221	221	221
122..	Boston & Maine.....	103	102	102
24..	Boston & Maine pf...	147	147	147
207..	C. J. R. & S. Y.....	165	165	165
100..	Great Northern pf...	122¼	122¼	122¼
490..	Mass. Electric.....	17½	17	17
455..	Mass. Electric pf.....	67	67	67
245..	N. Y., N. H. & H....	132⅜	132⅛	132⅜
5..	Old Colony.....	187½	187½	187½
82..	Pennsylvania.....	60	60	60
15..	St. L. S. & F. 2d pf..	40½	40½	40½
583..	Union Pacific.....	167⅛	166¾	166⅝
6..	West End.....	88	88	88

TELEPHONES.

1,506..	American.....	133	132½	132⅝
10,485..	Am. Tel. & Tel. rts...	6⅝	5 7-16	5 7-16

MISCELLANEOUS.

140..	Am. Agri. Chem.....	52	50	50
93..	Am. Agri. Chem. pf...	103	102¾	102¾
5..	Al., Gulf & W. I....	5	5	5
210..	Am. Pneu. Service...	3½	3½	3½
1,240..	Am. Pneu. Serv. 2d pf	12¾	12½	12½
100..	Am. Sugar Ref.....	114¾	114	114
122..	Am. Sugar Ref. pf....	116	116	116
5..	Am. Woolen.....	28½	28½	28½
48..	Am. Woolen pf.....	88¾	88	88¾
10..	Eastern SS.....	94¾	94¼	94¼
53..	Edison.....	287	286	286
204..	General Electric	151¾	151	151½
335..	Mass. Gas.....	93¾	93	93⅜
10..	Mass. Gas pf.....	98	97¾	98
20..	Mergenthaler.....	230	230	230
40..	N. E. Cotton Yarn....	112	112	112
50..	Portland Electric	64¾	64	64¾
21..	Pullman.....	159	159	159
235..	Swift & Co.....	102	101½	101½
20..	Torrington, Class A....	30	30	30
40..	Torrington pf.....	28	28	28
148..	United Fruit.....	182½	180	180
1,607..	United Shoe Machine..	42¾	41¾	41¾
10..	Un. Shoe Machine pf..	28	28	28
7,276..	U. S. Steel.....	70⅝	69½	70
51..	U. S. Steel pf.....	114⅞	113⅝	113⅝
45..	Western Union.....	74⅜	74⅛	74⅜

MINING.

120..	Adventure.....	4¼	4	4
1,005..	Algomah.....	3⅝	3½	3 5-16
45..	Allouez.....	22	22	22
3,095..	Amalgamated.....	59	57⅛	58
515..	American Zinc.....	22	21	21¾
1,767..	Arizona Com'l.....	2½	2	2
100..	Boston Corbin.....	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
1,345..	Butte Coalition.....	15¼	14	15
1,055..	Calumet & Arizona....	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛
14..	Calumet & Hecla.....	410	410	410
170..	Chino Copper.....	18¼	18	18
745..	Cons. Mercur.....	53¼	50	50
5..	Daly-West.....	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,293..	East Butte.....	9⅜	8⅝	9
1,620..	Franklin.....	6½	6⅜	6⅜
2,255..	Giroux.....	4⅜	4	4⅛
120..	Granby.....	37	36	37
440..	Greene Cananea.....	6¼	6	6
367..	Hancock.....	19	18	18⅝
100..	Hedley Gold.....	15	15	15
920..	Indiana.....	6½	6	6
980..	Inspiration Mining....	6 11-16	6⅝	6⅝
90..	Island Creek.....	32½	32	32
85..	Island Creek pf.....	84½	84½	85
167..	Isle Royale.....	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝
492..	Kerr Lake.....	4⅞	4 3-16	4¼
60..	Keweenaw.....	2½	2¼	2¼
865..	Lake.....	23	22	23
220..	Mason Valley Mining..	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
475..	Mass.....	5	4⅞	5
150..	Mayflower.....	$1	95c	$1
10..	Miami.....	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
50..	Mohawk.....	38	38	38
814..	Nevada.....	17	16⅞	17
900..	New Arcadian.....	2	2	2
325..	Nipissing.....	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
3,578..	North Butte.....	23½	21⅝	22¼
570..	North Lake.....	4½	4	4
110..	Ojibway.....	4	3¾	4
805..	Old Dominion.....	36¼	36	36
88..	Osceola.....	89	88	88
90..	Parrot.....	8½	8½	8½
10..	Quincy.....	65	65	65
174..	Ray Con.....	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1,848..	Shannon.....	8½	8	8 1-16
40..	Superior.....	22⅜	22	22
235..	Superior & Boston....	4	3½	3⅝
60..	Tamarack.....	24½	24	24
125..	Trinity.....	3⅜	3½	3½
210..	Tuolumne Mining	4	4	4
2,225..	U. S. Smelting.....	33	31¼	31¼
505..	U. S. Smelting pf....	46	45½	45½
475..	Utah Apex.....	2	2	2
210..	Utah Con.....	13	12½	12⅝
210..	Utah Copper.....	43	41⅝	41⅞
200..	Victoria.....	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
320..	Winona.....	5	4⅜	4⅜
33..	Wolverine.....	100	99	99

BONDS.

$6,000..	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s....	90¼	90¼	90¼
4,000..	Am. Tel. & Tel. cv. 4s.	104	104	104
9,000..	Arizona Com'l 5s.....	41	40	41
1,000..	Atl., Gulf & W. I. 5s..	67¼	67¼	67¼
5,000..	C., B. & Q. 3½s, Ill. Div.	87½	87½	87½
4,000..	C., B. & Q. 4s.....	96⅛	96¼	96⅛
19,000..	C., B. & Q. 4s, reg..	96	96	96

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200..	American Can.....	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
75..	American Can pf.....	83⅛	82⅞	83⅛
75..	American Telephone..	132⅝	132⅛	132⅛
35..	Chicago Pneu. Tool...	47¼	47¼	47¼
640..	Chicago Rys., Series 2	27⅛	27	27
60..	Chicago Rys., Series 3	10	10	10
100..	Chicago Telephone....	120	120	120
30..	Com. Edison.....	132⅜	132	132⅜
50..	Corn Products Ref....	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
70..	Diamond Match.....	104¾	104¼	104¼
370..	Illinois Brick.....	52	51	51½
25..	McCrum-Howell pf....	93	93	93
210..	Hart, S. & M. pf.....	101¾	101	101
25..	Internat. Harvester....	113¾	113½	113½
25..	Internat. Harvest pf..	121¾	121¾	121¾
25..	National Carbon.....	100	100	100
170..	People's Gas.....	103¾	103¾	103
92..	Quaker Oats.....	190	190	190
10..	Quaker Oats pf.....	106¾	106¾	106¾
185..	Sears-Roebuck.....	128⅝	128	128
10..	Street's Stable Car....	9	9	9
272..	Swift & Co.....	102	101⅝	101⅞
100..	United Boxboard.....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
280..	U. S. Steel.....	70⅜	69¾	69¾
10..	Great Northern pf....	123	123	123

BONDS.

$6,000..	People's Gas refdg. 5s.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2,000..	Ogden Gas 5s.....	93½	93½	93½
4,000..	People's Gas refdg. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾
5,000..	Swift & Co. 5s.....	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20..	Am. Beet Sugar.....	49½	49	49½
400..	Cambria Steel.....	44	44	44
196..	Electric Co. of Am....	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
171..	Elec. Storage.....	61¼	61¼	61¼
100..	Erie.....	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜
8..	Fire Association.....	243	243	243
50..	General Asphalt.....	28½	28½	28½
110..	Ins. Co. of N. A.....	20¾	20¾	20¾
20..	Lehigh Navigation....	88	88	88
15..	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs...	88	88	88
242..	Lehigh Valley.....	61	60½	60½
15..	Lehigh Valley Trac....	5¾	5¾	5¾
45..	Lehigh V. Trac. pf...	22	21⅞	21⅞
100..	N. Y., O. & W.....	39	39	39
1,359..	Pennsylvania R. R....	60¼	59⅝	60 1-16
12..	Philadelphia Co. pf...	42½	42½	42½
142..	Philadelphia Elec....	17	16⅞	17
650..	Phila. Rap. Transit....	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛
480..	P. R. T. tr. ctfs.....	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛
1,625..	Reading.....	70⅜	70	70
100..	Rock Island.....	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
20..	Southern Ry.....	27¼	27⅛	27¼
360..	Tonopah Belmont.....	6½	6⅜	6 7-16
502..	Tonopah Mining.....	6	5 11-16	5 11-16
130..	Union Pacific.....	167	167	167
454..	Union Traction.....	50⅝	50½	50⅝
534..	United Gas Imp.....	85⅝	85¼	85⅛
100..	Un. Ry. Inv. pf.....	61⅝	61⅜	61⅜
11,726..	U. S. Steel.....	70⅜	69⅝	70
10..	U. S. Steel pf.....	114⅞	114¼	114⅜
200..	Washington-Va. Ry...	43⅝	42¾	43¼
9..	West Jersey & S. B...	54	54	54
60..	Westmoreland Coal...	80¼	80¼	80¼

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75..	Con. Ice.....	9½	9½	9½
85..	Crucible Steel.....	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
50..	Crucible Steel pf.....	80	80	80
30..	Fireproofing pf.....	26½	26½	26½
125..	Indep. Brewing pf....	24	24	24
190..	Mfrs' L. & H.....	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝
22..	Oklahoma Gas.....	60½	60½	60½
250..	Pittsburgh Brewing ..	17¼	17¼	17¼
20..	Pittsburgh Brew. pf...	42½	42	42
825..	Pittsburgh Coal.....	18⅛	18	18
140..	Pittsburgh Coal pf....	82½	82	82
470..	Pure Oil.....	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100..	River Coal.....	10	10	10
560..	River Coal pf.....	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝
2,300..	San Toy.....	47c	47c	47c
195..	U. S. Steel.....	70	70	70
10..	U. S. Steel pf.....	115	115	115
10..	West. Airbrake.....	145	145	145
50..	West. Electric 2d....	32½	32½	32½

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Money and discount rates were firm to-day.

The stock market was quietly cheerful, the settlement of the Liverpool strike and less apprehension regarding the Moroccan question inducing moderate local and Continental support. Prices hardened in most of the sections and consols closed three-sixteenths higher.

American securities moved irregularly at the opening. A few stocks advanced, but most of the list declined under realising. Later prices advanced in sympathy with the strength in the general market, but selling pressure caused a reaction in the afternoon. The closing was weak.

Bar silver steady, 24 1-16d per ounce. Money, 1¼@1½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅛@2¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2¼ per cent.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—A better tone prevailed on the Bourse to-day.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The Boerse opened steady to-day. Prices declined later on unfavorable London reports.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols money...	78⅝	..	..	+3-16
Consols account..	78⅝	..	..	+3-16
Anaconda.....	7⅞	34⅝	35¼	— ⅛
Atchison.....	106⅛	103⅞	104⅝	— ⅛
Can. Pacific....	236⅝	227⅞	231⅝	+1 ⅛
St. Paul.....	116	112⅝	113⅝	— ⅛
Erie.....	29⅝	28⅝	29	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf.....	49	47⅝	48½	— ⅛
Ill. Central.....	142½	138½	138½	..
Louis. & Nash....	146	141⅝	142	— ⅛
N. Y. Central....	103	103	103	..
Pennsylvania.....	61¾	120	119⅝	+ ⅛
Reading.....	71	141⅜	142¼	— ⅛
So. Pacific.....	112⅜	109¾	110½	— ⅛
Union Pacific....	171⅝	166⅜	167⅜	— ⅛
U. S. Steel.....	71⅞	69⅝	70⅜	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf....	118½	115¼	114⅝	+ ⅛

Exchange 4.86.

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird.....	1 0 5	Esperanza.....	1 18 0
Tomboy.....	0 19 0	Dolores.....	1 16 0
El Oro.....	1 3 9	Stratton's Ind..	0 1 10½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta.....	.09	Julia.....	.01
Alpha Con.....	.03	Justice.....	.12
Andes.....	.09	Kentucky Con....	.03
Belcher.....	.50	Mexican.....	4.00
Best & Belcher....	.13	Occidental Con....	.30
Bullion.....	.10	Ophir.....	1.72½
Caledonia.....	.50	Overman.....	.35
Challenge Con....	.17	Potosi.....	.19
Chollar.....	.12	Savage.....	.20
Confidence.....	.65	Sag Belcher.....	.11
Con. Cal. & Va....	.73	Sierra Nevada....	.47
Con. Imperial....	.03	Union Con.....	1.60
Crown Point.....	.60	Utah Con.....	.09
Gould & Curry....	.12	Yellow Jacket....	.37
Hale & Norcross..	.15		

Silver bars, 52⅜; drafts, sight, 262½; per cent. premium; telegraph, 4@5 per cent. premium.

MEXICAN DOLLARS, 46⅝@46⅞.

TONOPAH.

Belmont.....	6.40	Goldfield Con. M.	6.25
Jim Butler.....	.25	Goldfield Merger.	.24
McNamara.....	.15	Great Bend.....	.04
Midway.....	.24	Jumbo Extension.	.21
Montana.....	.67	Lone Star.....	.05
North Star.....	.03	Red Hills.....	.02
Tonopah Exten....	.95	Sandstorm Kend..	.05
West End.....	.57	St. Ives.....	.35
		Silver Pick.....	.06
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills....	3.35
Adams.....	.01	BULLFROG.	
Atlanta.....	.17	Bullfrog Nat. B...	.01
Blue Bell.....	.01	Gold Bar.....	.02
Combination Fract.	.06	Homestake King..	.01
Booth.....	.09	Montgomery Mtn...	.01
C. O. D.....	.09	Tramps Cons.....	.02
Florence.....	1.30		

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

7,221. COTTONSEED OIL.—A report from an American Consular officer in the Levant states that a commission house in his district desires to be put in touch with American manufacturers of cottonseed oil, with a view to obtaining the agency from such firms.

7,222. AMMONIA NITRATE.—A business man in a Canadian city informs an American Consular officer that he desires to receive from American manufacturers quotations on ammonia nitrate in carload lots. He is anxious to secure free on board prices as well as quotations laid down at a certain Canadian port. American manufacturers should take up this matter at the earliest opportunity.

7,223. AMERICAN GOODS FOR ARGENTINA.—A business man has written to an American Consular officer in Argentina that he is in a position to place orders for certain lines of goods, and he would like to hear from American manufacturers, preferably those not already represented in that market. He is especially interested in the following: White lead paint, red lead paint, white zinc, wood pulp, horseshoes, strawboard, pitch, magnesite, electromagnum, granite paving stones, and machinery for making paving stones.

7,224. HOOP-MAKING MACHINERY AND HOOP STOCK.—An American Consular officer in Canada reports that a business man connected with a local concern desires to be placed in touch with American manufacturers of hoop-making machinery and dealers in stock for making hoops. It is understood that the person in question is contemplating the erection of an auxiliary plant for manufacturing the barrels for the product which his company turns out.

7,225. SECTIONAL BOOKCASES.—A report from an American Consular officer in the Far East states that a local business house would like to receive catalogue, price list, discount sheets, &c., of sectional bookcases. The head of the firm recently called at the Consulate on business, and was much impressed with the cases used, requesting the officer to secure for him catalogues and detailed particulars.

7,226 BICYCLES AND ACCESSORIES.—A dealer in bicycles in one of the populous mining suburbs of a European city informs an American Consulate that he desires to correspond with American exporters of bicycles and parts, with a view to making direct importations. There are two American bicycles sold in the region at present, and the Consul is of the opinion that a fairly profitable market for them could be opened up if they were energetically and intelligently exploited. There will be some competition from local manufacturers, as well as French and German makers.

7,227. MISSISSIPPI OR RIVER PEARL BUTTONS.—An American Consul in the United Kingdom reports that a business concern in his district is prepared to purchase, to the value of about $10,000, pearl buttons known as Mississippi or river buttons. These buttons are perforated, have two and four holes and no shanks, and the sizes are from 16 to 30 line. (ligne.)

7,228. MACHINERY FOR STARCH FACTORY.—A request has been received at an American Consulate in Mexico for quotations on machinery for a medium-sized starch factory. The firm making the inquiry would like prices, description, and specifications for the same.

7,229. ELEVATOR BUCKETS AND STEEL RAILS.—An American Consulate reports that the inquiry department of the Hardware Trades Journal for July 28 contains an inquiry (No. 660) for black and galvanized seamless steel elevator buckets, quotations on a quantity of about 4,000; also (E. 665) quotations on steel rails for butcher shops, with hangers and runners. Inquiries should be directed to the Hardware Trades Journal, Christopher Street, Finsbury Square, London, E. C.

7,230. IRON PIPE.—A prominent importer of machinery and tools in the Far East informs an American Consul that he would like to enter into correspondence with American manufacturers and exporters of iron pipe of various sizes, ranging from 1 to 12 inches in diameter. Weights, prices, &c., including discounts, should be stated, and quotations should be given cost, insurance, and freight, Tripoli, Syria. Correspondence should be in French. The Consul states this is an important opening, as the consumption and demand for iron pipe is rapidly increasing.

TO SUMMON GROUT IN CONTEMPT CASE

Right of Bank Investigators to Subpoena Him Will Be Tested In Court.

ILLEGAL COURSE, HE SAYS

Engages Martin W. Littleton to Defend Him—Again Explains His Position in Letter to Inquisitor.

Edward M. Grout, ex-President of the closed Union Bank of Brooklyn, ignored a second subpoena served on him, and did not appear at yesterday's session of the investigation being made into the bank's affairs. He sent a letter to Deputy Superintendent of Banks Edward L. Dodge, before whom the investigation is now being conducted, repeating his demand for information on the matters the Banking Department wants to question him about, and asserting that he "will not submit to an unwarranted and illegal heckling about matters" with which, he says, Mr. Dodge has persistently refused to afford him an opportunity to familiarize himself. He invites the investigators to begin court proceedings to compel him to testify.

Shortly after the hearing opened yesterday Mr. Grout's name was called. He did not respond. John C. F. Bauer, a member of the Executive Committee of the Union Bank Depositors' Association, was called and testified that he had known Mr. Grout for several years, and had served a subpoena on him on Thursday. Attorney James C. Cropsey then read Mr. Grout's letter to Mr. Dodge, which was ordered placed on the records. After acknowledging the receipt of the subpoena, Mr. Grout wrote in part:

"The language of the subpoena is taken from Section 8 of the banking law of the State of New York, under which you are assuming to act in this investigation. Section 8 requires the Superintendent of Banks to make an examination of the banks under his jurisdiction twice every year. The Union Bank of Brooklyn has been in your hands for a year and a half, and this is the first time that you have undertaken to make such an examination. Your failure to make any examination during this year and a half clearly discloses the fact that you, in common with everybody else who has examined Section 8, believe that it applies only to going concerns, not to banks which the Banking Department has taken charge of for liquidation. You know very well that the records of your department do not show any instance in the history of the Banking Department where such another examination as this has been attempted, and, furthermore, no examinations have ever been made by the Banking Department in the manner in which you and your counsel have conducted this one. * * *

This bank was reopened three years ago on the certificate of your department that its assets amounted to something over $10,000,000. When I closed it a year and a half ago, the book value of its assets was about $7,000,000. During twenty months it conducted its business at eight different places in the Borough of Brooklyn, at only one of which could I be present. When I said (in a previous letter) there were thousands and thousands of transactions I doubtless greatly underestimated the number. I said further in my letter of Aug. 22, 'that I have not declined to testify, as has been erroneously stated in many of the newspapers, or to give you any information in my power to give, nor have I any intention of so doing.'

I now renew the offer which I made at that time to supply any information to you I have in my possession, provided you will indicate to me the questions you desire in such precise and definite manner as to enable me to gather it together and present it to you in an orderly and intelligent manner, and, if necessary, afford me access to the books, records, and papers of the bank in your possession, and which I have not seen for a year and a half.

If you decline to do this, as you have heretofore persistently declined, and you think any further construction of Section 8 of the banking law, or Section 8 of the executive law, or Section 61 of the public officers' law, you have any right to compel my attendance before you, I tell you frankly I would prefer to have you make your application to the court, and I demand notice of such application so that I may present my rights to the court for determination.

Soon after adjournment Assemblyman Goldstein left for Albany with affidavits showing that Mr. Grout failed to obey the subpoena signed by State Banking Superintendent Van Tuyl, and contempt proceedings will be instituted by Attorney General Carmody.

Mr. Grout has engaged Congressman Martin W. Littleton as counsel, and he proposes to put up a bitter legal fight against the right of the Banking Department to compel him to obey the subpoena.

CONFER ON TOBACCO PLAN.

Judges, Company Lawyers, and Attorney General Together for Three Hours.

A second conference between

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Big Vacant Plot on Washington Heights Sold to a Builder—Activity in the Dyckman Section—Investor Buys Brooklyn Apartments—$300,000 Residence for Park Avenue.

One of the largest vacant plots on upper St. Nicholas Avenue was disposed of yesterday to a builder for immediate improvement with a high-class apartment. This transaction and the sale of two structures recently erected in the Dyckman section were the features of the market, which was dull and inactive otherwise.

The Washington Heights plot, which is in the heart of the apartment house section, is located on the northwest corner of 164th Street. It has frontages of 183.5 on St. Nicholas Avenue and 171.5 feet on 164th Street, with a westerly line of 150 feet and a northerly line of 125 feet. John Palmer and Harry Goldstein sold the parcel through Moses Rosenthal and Louis Marks.

The sellers acquired the property last January in a trade with the De Forest Corporation for the Temple Court apartment house, at the corner of 121st Street and Lenox Avenue.

Both of the Dyckman deals were in the vicinity of the 207th Street Subway Station, where T. G. Gelardi & Co. sold the two five-story apartment houses on the west side of Vermilyea Avenue, 100 feet north of 207th (Emerson) Street. They each occupy a plot 50 by 125, and were bought by an investor. The property was held at $140,000.

The second deal involved a plot of eight lots at the northeast corner of Vermilyea Avenue and Academy Street, fronting 100 feet on the avenue and 200 feet on the street. The property was sold by Frank A. K. Boland. It is understood that the builder, who paid about $80,000 for the plot, will break ground at once for a row of apartments.

Increases Greene Street Holdings.

Godfrey B. Moore has sold for the estate of Emanuel Lehman to Julius Tishman, 175 and 177 Greene Street, a six-story loft building on a plot 40 by 100. Mr. Tishman owns 171 and 173 Greene Street, adjoining, and now controls a plot 80 by 100.

The building just sold was recently bought by the Lehman estate at foreclosure sale, and is now resold at a good advance. Plans are being prepared for extensive alterations.

Deal On East 58th St.

Helena Garde has purchased for investment from Emma B. Blanchard, 425 East Fifty-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 18 by 100.5. The property is located between First Avenue and Avenue A.

Bronx.

A builder has purchased from Peter Axelrod 1,756, 1,758, and 1,760 Washington Avenue, frame dwellings on a plot 53 by 110, between 174th and 175th Streets. The plot will be improved with a six-story apartment house.

Heller & Sussman have sold for Sophie Knepper the dwelling at 2,184 Hughes Avenue to an investor, who will occupy the house.

Brooklyn.

C. B. Guathmey of the Westwood Realty Company has sold a detached corner house at St. Paul's Place and Woodruff Avenue, 26 St. Paul's Place, with a plot 126 by 145 feet, for James Kaine to Henry W. Ellison, who will occupy it.

W. A. A. Brown has sold to an investor four new apartments on Bedford Avenue at the corner of Robinson Street, 1,983, 1,985, 1,989, and 1,993 Bedford Avenue. They are handsome four-story structures with pressed brick fronts. Mr. Brown has also sold to an investor the duplex apartment house at 393 and 395 Parkside Avenue overlooking Prospect Park.

Sells Two-Family Houses in Queens.

Charles A. Wessell has sold for a client to the Newton Realty and Construction Company, at Woodhaven, 1,422 and 1,424 Gherardi Avenue, two two-family semi-detached brick dwellings, on plot 25 by 45 by 100 each.

Activity at Bensonhurst.

Bensonhurst builders report a decided increase in sales due to the subway settlement. Jacob Kaiser has sold three two-family houses in Eighty-fourth Street near Twenty-first Avenue and one expensive brick residence in Eighty-second Street near Nineteenth Avenue. The Rothwell Construction Company has sold four out of eight new houses in Seventy-fifth Street close to Seventh Avenue and Errol E. Hart has sold 1167 Bay Twenty-sixth Street, also a brick one-family house.

Sales in Newark.

Louis Schlesinger, Inc., has sold at Newark, N. J., for Frank A. Neigel the three-story brick business property 848 Washington Street to Thomas H. Guthrie; for Theron H. Doyo and William Davenport Jones the two-and-one-half-story stucco frame residence 865 and 867 Highland Avenue to Maude E. Brumley; for Emma Gahviller the vacant plot 622 Clifton Avenue, 60 by 100, to Mrs. Anna J. Johnson, who will erect a residence; for the Essex Land Company a plot of twenty lots on the west side of Brookdale Avenue, Vailsburg, to the Isaacs Realty Company, and for Anna E. Campbell and others for the estate of Jacob Young the plot on Dayton Street adjoining Evergreen Cemetery to Charles C. Pilgrim.

Jersey City.

Harry N. Kohn has purchased from Ernest Petrucci on Jersey City Heights 146 Dewey Avenue, a three-story two-family house; also a lot on Hudson Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, and the plot on the northeast corner of Hudson Avenue and Ninth Street. The purchaser intends improving the lots by erecting five-story apartments, with stores.

Suburban.

W. H. Dolson & Co. have sold for James T. Kilbreth about 16.6 acres on Ox Pasture Road, Southampton, L. I., to Alfred W. Hoyt.

L. H. Nicholson & Co. have sold at Lyndhurst, N. J., to Henry E. Minck for Sarah J. McLaine 20 Forest Avenue, a five-room cottage on a plot 50 by 100, for $2,000, and to John F. D. Nelll for Theodore Conrad an eight-room brick house with six lots for $5,500.

Seth Low has sold to W. S. Bateman a tract of fourteen acres on Branton's Point, R. I. This disposes of all the Low holdings at Newport.

Deal Beach Sale To-Day.

Joseph P. Day will offer at auction this afternoon by order of the Atlantic Coast Realty Company 280 ocean front plots at Deal Beach, N. J. The property is on Ocean Avenue and adjoining streets and extends for about a mile along the ocean front, practically surrounding the grounds of the Deal Beach Casino. The sale will take place at 2:30 o'clock on the premises.

$300,000 Park Avenue Residence.

George Blumenthal through his architects, Trowbridge & Livingston, filed plans yesterday for his new residence, which will occupy the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventieth Street, covering half of the Park Avenue frontage. The entire block front was formerly the site of the Union Theological Seminary, and the Sixty-ninth Street corner is owned by Arthur Curtiss James.

The cost of Mr. Blumenthal's new residence is placed at $300,000. It will be in the old Colonial style of architecture, the entrance being ornamented with four massive Doric columns of marble, the façade in general being of brick with limestone trimmings with an ornamental balustrade around the top. There will be a large penthouse on the roof. In the basement will be a swimming pool 15 by 60 feet. The ballroom will be on the first floor, and in the centre of the building from the first to the second floor, will be a large patio surrounded by Ionic columns.

The house will have a frontage of 75.6 feet on the avenue and 113.6 feet on the street, the depth of the plot being 125 feet.

Notes.

The Lewis H. May Company has been appointed agent of the Stuart Arms and Wilmington apartments at Ninety-seventh Street and Broadway.

A deficiency judgment for $21,078.82 was entered yesterday against the Pellels Leasehold Company in favor of Mary Fearsall growing out of the foreclosure sale of the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Cathedral Parkway.

Godfrey B. Moore has leased for a client of F. Zittel & Sons to Mrs. A. Ellis 264 West 107th Street, a four-story American basement dwelling.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Southern Boulevard, e s, 100 ft n of Barretto St, 18.6x50, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale; to the plaintiff, Samuel Gotthalf, $105,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

25th St, 118 and 120 East, for a twelve-story and-basement mercantile building, 41.8x99.6; Mrs. L. C. H. Dyckman, Orange, N. J., owner; Goldwin Starrett & Van Vleck, architects; cost, $140,000.

Park Av, s w corner of 70th St, for a four-story dwelling, 75.6x118.8; G. Blumenthal, 23 West 56d St, owner; Trowbridge & Livingston, architects; cost, $500,000.

Broadway, e s, 20.3 ft s of 30th St, for a three-story store and offices, 25.1x49.2; C. Clark Estate, 55 Liberty St, owner; H. M. Baer, architect; cost, $12,000.

Macomb's Place, n e corner of 150th St, for a six-story tenement and store, 49.11x90.8; Melrose Realty Co., 309 Broadway, owner; G. L. Wills, architect; cost, $50,000.

171st St, s e corner of 3d Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 25x90; George Schultz, 243 West 23d St, owner; Louis A. Sheinart, architect; cost, $25,000.

Beaumont Av, e s, 55 ft n of 183d St, for a one-story frame store, 20x25; Emil Ginsberg, 2,372 Prospect Av, owner and architect; cost, $400.

Old Road, e s, 212 ft n of 240th St, for a one-story frame locker and baths, 30x16; Teachers College, 525 West 120th St, owner; C. P. Benns, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Lafayette St, n e corner of 4th St, to a seven-story printing house; Estate of R. Smith, 82 William St, owner; W. S. Timlis, architect; cost, $7,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY AUG. 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

BARKER AV, e s, 120 ft n of Julianna St, 20x125; George Zuelch to Conrad Zuelch, 5,416 Bergen Av (mtg $4,500); June 1; attorney, Robert C. Burlando, Williamsbridge Square $100

CHRISTIE ST, w s, 194.8 ft n e of Stanton St, 20x100; Ferdinand F. Steinebach, individually and as executor of Louise Kleiner, to Mary H. MacCormac, 127 Eagert Av, Brooklyn, Aug. 22 ..... $1

DECATUR AV, e s, 125x100; Charles Danewitz to Simpson Construction Co. 1,203 Union Av (mtg $8,000.) Aug. 16; attorney, R. W. Kelly, 170 Broadway $100

GREENWICH ST, 514, s w corner of Spring St, 18.4x40; Charles C. Marrin, referee, to James P. McManus, 451 52d St., Brooklyn, April 22; attorney, Wilmer, C. & S., 49 Wall St $3,000

HOME ST, s e corner of Rose Av, 25.2x75.9; Thomas J. Meoney, 265 East 19th St, to William Sinnott, 967 East 165th St (mtg $4,000.) Aug. 24; attorney, John J. Lyttle, 45 Cedar St $100

HUGHES AV, e s, 150 ft s of 189th St, 25x87.6; Louis E. Hasbrouck, referee, to Charles Remeche, 2,276 Webster Av (mtgs, $11,015.) (foreclosed July 13, 1911.) Aug. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

LENOX AV, n e corner of 116th St, 45x100; Frederick Levy to Julia Levy, 700 West 178th St. (mtg $106,600, and interest.) Aug. 24; attorneys, Strasbourger, R. & S., 74 Broadway $1

LOT 50, map of new Village of Jerome; John J. Zuelch to Adelaide Eurlando, all liens, Jan. 25, 1910; attorney, Robert C. Burlando, Williamsbridge Square $100

MOTT ST, 307 and 309, w s, 45.6x81; New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society to Saverio Ursetti, 184 Mulberry St, June 19; attorney, Strasbourger, R. & S., 74 Broadway $100

OVERING ST, s e corner of Maclay Av, 25x122.3; Maclay Av Realty Co. to Wilgus Realty Co., 120 Westchester Square, Aug. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

OVERING ST, s e corner of Maclay Av, 25x98.5; Wilgus Realty Co. to William J. Curley, 2,823 Maclay Av., Aug. 24; attorney, same $100

ROBBINS AV, s w corner of Port Morris Branch Railroad, 237x114.2x283.7; Anthony McOwen to Charles McLoughlin, at Rye, N. Y., Aug. 24; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 183 Broadway $1

SIMPSON ST, 1,074, e s, 40x100; Simpson Construction Co. to Charles Danewitz, 2,040 Woodlawn Road, (mtg $37,250.) Aug. 16; attorney, Otto J. Kalt, 16 Broad St $100

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 234.4 ft n of 153d St, 50x112; Jacques Loebel to Samuel Greenfield, 28 West 119th St, H. & L. all liens, March 24, 1911; attorney, C. L. Borck, 68 Park Row $100

SUMMIT AV, e s, 112.6 ft s of 166th St, 43.9x120 to w s of Ogden Av; Brown-Weiss Realties to Victor J. Fisher, 3,420 Atlantic Av, Atlantic City, N. J., (mtg $5,100.) Aug. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

TINTON AV, w s, 181 ft s of Home St, 18.6x110; Frank Davis to Julia A. Reilly, 1,185 Tinton Av (mtg $6,000.); attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

WEST END AV, 54, s e corner of 62d St, 25.5x100; West 138th St. Realty Co. to Nancy Krakower, 505 West 144th St, mtg $26,000, Aug. 24; attorney, H. Krakower, 91 William St $100

96th ST, 512 West, s s, 18.9x98.9; Agnes G. Cummings to Isaac E. House, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 17, 1896; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $9,000

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac E. House to Agnes G. Hawthorne, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 11, 1897; attorney, same $10,000

36TH ST, s e, 155 ft e of Park Av, 25.8x98.9; John A. Weeks, executor, to Corporation of the Brick Presbyterian Church, 412 5th Av, 2-3 part, Aug. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $46,667

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel V. Hoffman, executor, to same, 1-3 part, Aug. 23; attorney, same $23,333

37TH ST, n s, 274.10 ft e of Avenue A, 24.11x100.8; George P. Engel and another to William H. Speckt, 329 East 82d St., ¾ part, mtg $14,000, Aug. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Barbara E. Butler and others to same, ¼ part, mtg $14,000, Aug. 4; attorneys, same $100

118TH ST, 129 West, s s, 20x100.11; Selina Mennon to Max Landesman, 42 West 114th St, mtg $18,000, July 29; attorney, L. Fuhrman, 302 Broadway $100

120TH ST, 545 West, n s, 25x99.11; Harris Schwartz to Gertie Halpin, 127 East 117th St. (mtg $20,000.) Aug. 25; attorneys, Manheim & M., 302 Broadway $100

123RD ST, 165 and 170 East, s s, 58.6x99.11; Sand Realty Co. to Robert Rader, 27 7th St, May 15; attorney, J. Baumrach, 120 Broadway $100

142D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Dutchess Construction Co. to 142d St. and Lenox Av. Co., 125 Broadway (mtge $103,000.) Aug. 21; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

142D ST, n s, 507 ft e of Alexander Av, 12x80, (foreclosed July 28, 1911;) Jerome H. Beck, referee, to Mary E. E. Cavenagh, 53 Griffith St, Jersey City, Aug. 25; attorney, W. L. Snyder, 5 Beekman St $7,000

261ST ST, s s, 87.5 ft w of Tyndall Av, 87.8x100; William L. Taylor to Helen Hellerson, 837 East 180th St, all liens, Aug. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Arnold, to Empire State Widows and Orphans Society, 170 East 80th St; 108th St, 100 East, n s, 16.6x100.11; Aug. 24, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $60,000

A. S. REALTY CO. to John Busing, Jr., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and another; 171st St, 426 East, s s, 15x100, July 31, due Jan. 1, 1915, 5½ p. c.; attorney, E. Williamson, 304 Alexander Av $3,000

SAME to Morris Cooper, 415 Brook Av; same property, prior mtg $3,000, Aug. 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $1,000

BOZZUFFI, John, to Harry Miller, 258 East 58th St; 135th St, 258 East, n s, 25x100, prior mtg $8,500, Aug. 8, 2 years, 6 p. c.; address, J. Bozzuffi, 1,148 1st Av $2,000

BURLANDO, Adelaide, to Leonora M. Maccabe, 150 West 84th St; White Plains Road, e s, 176.10 ft s of 216th St, 48x irregular, June 23, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Willson, 469 5th Av $276

C. K. REALTY CO. to Patrick J. Heaney, 1,030 Faile St; Crotona Parkway, e s, 60.6 ft n of 179th St, 47.4x74x44x56.9, Aug. 24, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. H. Vitale, 61 Park Row $4,000

SAME to same; Marmion Av, w s, 25 ft s of 170th St, 25x78.2, Aug. 24, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney same $3,000

SAME to same; Mohegan Av, w s, 56.1 ft n of 179th St, 44x97, Aug. 24, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney same $4,000

SAME to same; Marmion Av, s w corner of 179th St, 88x78.2x28.6x78.8, Aug. 24, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney same $5,000

SAME to same; 179th St, s e, 72.2 ft w of Marmion Av, 2 lots, each 86x75.2; 2 mtgs, each $3,500, Aug. 24, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney same $7,000

CURLEY, William J., to Hugh Morris, 231 West 135th St, Lot 42, map of 25 lots of Macky Avenue Realty Co., Aug. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

EDMONDSON CONSTRUCTION CO. to William D. Lent, Grand Union Hotel, Park Av and 42d St; Tiebout Av, w s, 250 ft s of 183d St, 5 lots, together with mtge 74.1x70.7x78.6x76.3 4 mtgs, each $4,000, Aug. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

HALPIN, Gertie, to Harris Schwartz, 5 East 106th St; 125th St, 545 West, n s, 25x99.11, Aug. 24, due March 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Manheim & M., 302 Broadway $2,500

HIRSCH, Felix, to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av; 49th St, 126 and 128 West, s s, 50x100.8, June 21, 5 years; attorney, W. M. Powell, 22 Wall St $5,000

JENNISON, William H., to United States Trust Co., 45 Wall St; 46th St, 440 West, s s, 25x100.5, Aug. 22, 5 years; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St $10,000

SAME to same; 46th St, 442 West, s s, 25x100.5, Aug. 22, due Sept. 1, 1914; attorney same $11,500

LIEBLING, Rose, to David W. Cohen, 3 Manhattan St; 90th St, 211 East, n s, 22x100.11, Aug. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Charles Tolleris, 140 Nassau St $500

MECKBS, Louis, to Thomas H. Reynolds, 982 Anderson Av; Anderson Av, s w corner of 162d St, 100x115.11x100x100.8, prior mtg $95,000, Aug. 21, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Todd & St. John, 238 Broadway $1,000

MINER, Gerda, wife, and Leland H., to Katharina Bruckner, 412 East 161st St; 238th St, s e, 265 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100, Aug. 8, due July 1, 1916, 5½ p. c.; attorney, S. Williamson, 304 Alexander Av $2,000

SAME to Smith Williamson, 304 Alexander Av; same property, prior mtg $2,000, Aug. 8, due Jan. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $345

NORMAL CONSTRUCTION CO. to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av; Brook Av, w s, 98 ft s of 169th St, 70x90, Aug. 24, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $40,000

SAME to Standwich Mortgage Co.; same property, prior mtg $40,000, Aug. 24, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $2,000

O'CONNOR CONSTRUCTION CO. to Andrew Wilson, 107 Spruce St., Newark, N. J.; Inter Wole Av, s w corner of 167th St, 50x100, Aug. 24, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $31,000

O. J. SCHWARZLER CO. to American Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St; Webster Av, e s, 120.1 ft n of 168th St, 45.11x90, Aug. 24, demand; attorneys, Brwers & S., 31 Nassau St $35,000

OTTEN, Ida D., to Herman Steinkamp, 110 East 86th St; Bristow St, 1,342, e s, 25x62.4x25.9x68.6, Aug. 25, 5 years; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St $8,200

ROSEMAN, Minnie M., wife of, Jonas, to William MacNeven Purdy, 32 East 63d St; Alexander Av, e s, 72.2 ft s of 137th St, 14.6x75, prior mtg $2,000, Aug. 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. C. Lowe, 302 Broadway $1,000

SIMPSON CONSTRUCTION CO. to T. Emory Clocke, 5259 West 152d St; Decatur Av, e s, 319.4 ft n of 205th St, 75x100, Aug. 16, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

SAME to Mary J. Haviland, 6 Morningside Av; Decatur Av, e s, 304.4 ft n of 205th St, 60x100, Aug. 16, due as per bond; attorney, same $2,600

SINNOTT, William, to Thomas J. Mooney, 233 East 19th St; Home St, s e corner of Hoe Av, 25.2x82, Aug. 24, due Jan. 12, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $900

SOERMER, William, and Philip J. Schmidt to Joseph B. Ziegler, 76 West 86th St; Lots 257 and 258, map of Lohbauer Park, July 25, 5 years; 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Bohmer & S., 277 Broadway $2,000

SAME to same; Lots 406 to 408, same map, July 25, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, same $1,500

SAME to same; Lots 406 to 408, same map, July 25, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, same $1,500

URSETTI, Saverio, to New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, 38 Bleecker St; Mott Av, 207 and 209, w s, 45.8x81, June 19, due Aug. 19, 1912; attorney, C. A. Clark, 128 Broadway $35,350

SAME to Max L. Schaller, 145 West 111th St; same property, prior mtg $35,350, June 16, due Aug. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strasbourger, R. & S., 74 Broadway $10,000

VALENTINE CONSTRUCTION CO. to Pinkus Nathan, 21 West 86th St; 3d Av, w s, 231.6 ft n of 51st St, 150x123.11, April 6, due as per bond; attorney, O. A. Samuels, 96 Nassau St $5,000

WILGUS REALTY CO. to Milton A. Fowler, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Maclay Av, 2,825, —s—, Aug. 24, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,120 Walker Av $4,000

SAME to same; William Ludden, Jr., Gates Av, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Overing St, 1,643, —s—, Aug. 24, due as per bond; attorney, F. A. Southworth, 68 William St $2,100

SAME to Fishkill Savings Institution, at Fishkill, N. Y.; Overing St, 1,645 and 1,647, 2 mtgs, each $4,000, Aug. 24, due Jan. 1, 1914, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,120 Walker Av $8,000

142D STREET AND LENOX AVENUE CO. to Sound Realty Co., 128 Broadway; 142d St, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x99.11, Aug. 22, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $44,408

521 PARK AV. Co. to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway; Park Av, n e corner of 60th St, 100.6x80, Aug. 22, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $420,000

Satisfied Mortgages.

With name and address of lender's attorney.

BRYANT AV, w s, 140 ft s of 172d St, 20x100, Aug. 17, 1908; Davis & Silverman, a corporation, to Sarah Wood, owner, 497 Bryant Av; H. Weissel, 45 Cedar St., $1,500

CARPENTER AV, e s, 400 ft s of 240th St, (formerly Westchester Av,) 38x100, March 8, 1910; William W. Penfield and Jean N., his wife, to John Hyslop; owner, William D. Miller, 4,704 White Plains Road; Merrill & Rogers, 128 Broadway $9,000

CHRISTIE ST, 178, mortgage on machinery, Dec. 24, 1910; Sarah Horowitz and another to Morris Gross $400

DELANCEY ST, 208, mortgage on personal property, July 14, 1911; Aron Ginsberg and Max Leichtung to Abraham Mintz; Henry D. Levy, 691 Broadway $500

EAGLE AV, e s 370.1 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x100, Dec. 1, 1906; William L. Saulpaugh and Augusta S., his wife, owner, 1,028 Grand Concourse, to Herbert S. Street, trustee, representative of Supreme Court, to execute trusts under will of Abraham Beekman, deceased; Richard L. Sweezy, 52 William St $5,000

EAGLE AV, e s, 545.1 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x100, Dec. 1, 1906; same to same; owner and attorney, same $5,000

HAVEN AV, s s, corner of 169th St, 71.1x100.9, Dec. 8, 1910; Hanover Estates, owner, 20 Cortlandt St, to David Lichtenstein; Myers Goldsmith and the Northern Bond and Mortgage Co.; Myers & Goldsmith, 100 Broadway $8,000

LOT 11, Map 1,361 Bronxwood Park, May 3, 1909; Warwick Realty and Construction Co. to William C. Trull; United States Title Guarantee and Insurance Co., 20 Vesey St. $600

LOT 10, same map, July 2, 1909; same to same; attorney, same $600

MULBERRY ST, 91, mortgage on lease and leasehold interest &c., Aug. 26, 1910; Nathan Marigliano to the Frank Bruckner $500

NORTHERN AV, n w corner of 181st St, runs n 78x w on line parallel with a line 178.5 ft n of n w corner of 181st St, forming division line between property of Minoma Realty Co. and that of Busch & Meyer, 154x irg parallel with w line of Northern Av, to s line of 181st St x e along n s of 181st St to beginning, May 6, 1911; Cedae Realty Co., owner, 207 West 133d St, to Charles M. Rosenthal, 241 Fort Washington Av; Edgar Landauer, 160 Broadway $5,000

NORTHERN AV, n w corner of 181st St, runs n 78x w 154± s 178.5 to n s of West 181st St x e 158.11, June 15, 1911; Cedae Realty Co., owner, 207 West 133d St, to Anton Ostreicher, 241 East 60th St; Sampson H. Weinhandler, 280 Broadway $6,625

NORTHERN AV, n w corner of 181st St, mortgage on elevator, (C. E. S.,) July 5, 1910; Cedae Realty Co., owner, 207 West 133d St, to Otis Elevator Co., 17 Battery Place $2,475

NORWOOD AV, s s, 215.4 ft e of 205th St, 100x125; Nov. 5, 1909; Charles Danewitz and Katharine, his wife, to Albert and Caroline E. Tanbert; Otto J. Kalt, 32 Broadway $4,000

OPDYKE ST, s s, 285 ft w of Katonah Av, 22x100, Sept. 18, 1906; Gerda Miner, owner, 260 East 250th St, to Adrian H. Jackson; Stephen H. Jackson, 105 Lexington Av $1,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 175th St, 86x15, June 8, 1909; the Realty Co. of America to Franklin Pettit; Frederick A. Snow, 15 Wall St $4,000

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 87 ft n of 182d St, 202.5x76.3x200.8x60.11, Feb. 7, 1907; William F. Hagemann to William D. Lent, Grand Union Hotel; 42d St and Park Av; owner, Edmondson Construction Co., 100 East 175th St; Goeller, Shaffer & Elsler, 207 Broadway $9,000

WEST END AV 631, s w corner of 90th St, 22x40, Feb. 25, 1910; Agnes Pattie Bennett to Equitable Trust Co.; owner, M. C. Migel, 407 Broome St; John Quinn, 31 Nassau St $50,000

WEST ¼ of Lot 805, map of Wakefield, 80x114, June 8, 1905; Irving Realty Co. to George Ehret; owners, Frank and Bertha Mengi, 214 East 152d St; Edward M. Shepard, 128 Broadway $1,000

WEST ¼ of 806, same map, 80x114; June 8, 1905; same to same $1,000

218T ST, 211 East, mortgage on personal property, June 12, 1911; Mrs. G. Darmo, on premises, to Textile Brokerage Co. $40

467TH ST, 440 and 442 West, s s, 50x100.8, Dec. 20, 1886; F. Foehrenbeck Co., a corporation, to United States Trust Co. of New York; owner, William H. Jennison, 601 West 150th St; Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St $23,000

877TH ST, s s, 274.10 ft e of Avenue A, 24.11x100.8, Dec. 1, 1892; Jacob Engel and Elisa Salter to Georgiana Engel, 924 Kelly St; Barbara E. Butler, Jonestown, Miss.; and William F. and John A. Salter, 311 East 193d St; Deyo & Bauesdert, 111 Broadway $3,000

106TH ST, 109 East, n s, 16.9x100.11, July 1, 1903; Moses Stiefel to Hy. Bischoff, Jr., trustee of Alexander M. Fisher, deceased; owner Arnold Adler, 54 St. Nicholas Av; Straley & Hasbrouck, 257 Broadway $7,500

111TH ST, 220 East, (and yards of 220 and 222 East 111th St.) mortgage on lease, Sept. 5, 1905; Vincenzina Carullo to Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Co., 37th St and 1st Av $1,000

125TH ST, 508 East, (124th St, 501 East,) n s, 25x200, Aug. 17, 1900; Kate Grannis to Samuel Gotthalf; owners, Kirkman & Son, Bridge and Water Sts, Brooklyn; Charles H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St $3,000

181ST ST, 823 West, n w corner of Northern Av, mortgage on fixtures, &c., June 21, 1911; Cedae Realty Co. to Belding & Kuperman Manufacturing Co., 99 Harrison Av., Brooklyn $1,800

Assignments of Mortgages.

CHISHOLM, George B., and another, Trustees, to New York Life Insurance & Trust Co.; guardian of Louis G. Hamersley $1

SAME to same; guardian of Katherine G. Hamersley $1

WILLIAMS, Kate, executrix, to Fannie McGay $2,100

ROCKLAND REALTY CO. to John J. Bell $1

WESSEL, Walter A., to Sarah Wessel $1

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE CO. to Mary F. Egan $4,500

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. to Lawyers Mortgage Co. $28,000

FULD, Gustave and Henry, to Lawyers Mortgage Co. $7,000

MARX, Jacob, to Curtiss F. Byron $5,750

ELECTRIC BUILDING LOAN & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION to Serial Building Loan & Savings Institution $1

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO. to Charles Dorn and another $6,000

SAME to William Elliott and others, executors $25,000

SAME to Title Guarantee & Trust Co. $7,000

SAME to Matilda Seligmann and others, executors $28,000

SAME to John B. Harrison, Trustee $70,000

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 1,565, all; Jefferson Hotel and Restaurant Co. to Samuel Feinberg, 60 Howard St., from Sept. 15, 1911, to April 30, 1916; attorneys, Liebmann & T., 32 Broadway ..... Taxes and $6,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 142d St; store, &c; Vincenzo Rassano and another to William Sudebrink, 561 Robbins Av, 10 years from July 1, 1911; attorneys, Leventritt, C. & N., 111 Broadway $10,000

3D ST, 212 East, store of front building and ground floor of rear building; Fannie Fried to Philip Hess, 96 Avenue C, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1911; attorney, S. W. Wallach, 309 Broadway $528

Mechanics' Liens.

AUDUBON AV, w s, whole front between 167th and 168th Sts, 189.9x75; Lookwood Co. against Belland Building Co., owner and contractor $800

AUDUBON AV, w s, whole front between 167th and 168th Sts, 189.9x75; Samuel Gordon against Belland Building Co., owner and contractor $3,750

JEROME AV, e s, 50 ft n of 176th St, 90x100; Kendelhardt & Morris against Isaac Brown, owner and contractor $5,000

VYSE AV, 1044, 100 ft e of Jennings St, 100x100; Samuel Resnik against Blue Ridge Construction Co., owner; Thomas Fox, contractor $37

ZEREGA AV, s e corner of Tratman Av, 50x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Maria Muth, owner; Adam Jansen's Sons, contractors $192

23D ST, 333 East; Louis Cohen against Frederick Vogel, owner; M. Cohen, contractor $250

46TH ST, 260 West; Max Mitnikoff against John Doe, owner; Louis Green, contractor $70

140TH ST, 443 West; Michael F. Talty against Herman N. Walter, owner and contractor $46

165TH ST, s e, whole front between Teller and Findlay Avs, 185.2x108.11; Hahn & O'Reilly against Hadden Realty Co., owner; Frankel Brothers, contractors $272

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

NORTHERN AV, n w corner of 181st St; Bartolo Conti and others against Cedae Realty Co and others, July 20, 1911 ..... $373

SAME PROPERTY; Weisberg-Mark Co. against same, July 22, 1911 ..... $351

SAME PROPERTY; Anton Larsen against same, May 26, 1911 ..... $175

SAME PROPERTY; George Mango & Son against same, Aug. 12, 1911 ..... $1,580

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Antler against same, July 8, 1911 ..... $9,100

SAME PROPERTY; Guarantee Electric Co. against same, July 24, 1911 ..... $225

SAME PROPERTY; Ernest H. Rambow against same, May 17, 1911 ..... $280

SAME PROPERTY; Tozzini & Co. against same, June 13, 1911 ..... $95

SAME PROPERTY; Murray & Hill Co. against same, May 15, 1911 ..... $4,500

SAME PROPERTY; Kahn & Maisin Co. against same March 22, 1911 ..... $200

SAME PROPERTY; Ernest H. Rambow against same, May 31, 1911 ..... $645

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of 142d St; Roman Marble Works against Vincenzo Rassano and others, Aug. 16, 1911 ..... $475

WILKINS AV, s w corner of 170th St; Standard Damp Proofing and Roofing Co. against Charles Schlesinger and others, July 15, 1911, (by deposit) $33

Lis Pendens.

ALBANY ST, s w s, 65.11 ft s e of West St, 18.8x85x irregular; William C. Cox against West Side Improvement Co. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. S. Rittenhand.

GRAND AV, s e s, 100 ft s of 169th St, 25x102.5; Truman L. Taylor against Joseph E. Guillaume et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kafer & Wilds.

MARCHER AV, e s, 200.5 ft s of 169th St, 25x104.8; Edward F. Cole against N. T. Sweney's Sons & Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Wyand.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 98; Abraham Zadek et al. against Wesley Thorn et al.; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Ehrenberg.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 186.5 ft s of 182d St, 189.11x185.10x irregular; Stephen G. Still against James S. Cully et al., (action to set aside deed;) attorney, H. Hartman.

3D AV, e s, 77.11 ft s of 134th St, 25.11x83.4; Daniel London against George W. Gaffney and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, J. Gans.

8TH ST, 130 WEST; Hurwits & Finkelstein against Abraham J. Schlesinger et al., (counterclaim;) attorney, Taylor & Fatt.

110TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 41x100.11; Leitha Backhaus et al. against David

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All outside apartments.
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All outside apartments.
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N. E. Corner of St. Nicholas Av.
AN UP-TO-DATE APARTMENT HOUSE,
adjoining Subway station; mail chute, elevator, hall boys, telephone in each Apartment, &c.
Four, five, six and seven rooms...$55 to $65

"The Van Cortland,"
506 SOUTH B'WAY, YONKERS.
A New Apartment House.
A few minutes from Van Cortlandt Park station of Subway; all light; latest improvements.
Seven rooms and bath.....$45 and $50

"The Wareham,"
231-3 LEXINGTON AV., (Near 34th St.)
3, 4, and 5 rooms, elevator, &c...$45, $60, & $75

"St. Francis Court,"
NORTHEAST COR. 123TH ST.,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Beautiful and convenient location.
Elevator Apartment House.
5 to 8 rooms.....$45.00 to $100.00

"The Bellerose,"
708 WEST 179TH ST.
NEAT AND UP-TO-DATE.
4 and 5 rooms.....$29.00 to $37.50
Near Broadway.

233 West 77th St.,
BROADWAY, N. W. CORNER.
Cor. Apartment, 7 Rooms,
2d floor. Rent $1,000.

Lenox Court,
114 and 116 East 71st St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
6 Large, Light Rooms.
Select neighborhood. Rent.....$1,000

Superintendent on respective premises, OR OFFICE, 105-109 West 40th St.

A FEW

Two, Three, and Four Room
APARTMENTS,
furnished and unfurnished,
in the exceptionally located

Schuyler Arms

307 West 98th St.,
on terms that will surprise you.
Two doors from Riverside Drive.
Near Express Subway station. Convenient for elevated and surface lines.
Maid service included.
Restaurant in building.
'Phone 2954 Riverside.

THE NETHERLANDS,

340-346 WEST 86TH ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
12-Story Fireproof Apartments,
8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Superintendent on Premises or
Realty & Commercial Co., 50 Church St.

THE DARLINGTON,

229 W. 101st St., cor. Broadway.
Corner apartments for housekeeping, 5 large, light rooms; high-class house; passenger elevator. Rents $45 and $75.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER,
25 Liberty St.

LIFE BUILDING
21 West 31st St.

Apartments to rent, unfurnished, 2 to 4 rooms and bath; rents $600 up.
W. HARVEY, Mgr., on Premises.

THE WASHINGTON,

218-222 West 51st St.
Attractive apartments of six large, light rooms, elevator, telephone, all modern improvements. Apply to superintendent, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Ave.

THE LINCOLN,

206-210 West 51st St.
Attractive apartments of four, five, six large light rooms, elevator, telephone; all modern improvements. Superintendent, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Ave.

THE CHACORNAC,

5-7 West 91st St.
High-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 large, light rooms, with 2 baths; very attractive; convenient location; rent $1,200 to $1,500.

306 WEST 102d ST.

Apartments of 8 rooms on 1st and 4th floors; fireproof house, accommodating 6 families; rents $1,100 and $1,200.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

123,125 West 134th St. THE IOWA

High class elevator apartments of six and seven all light and sunny rooms; rental $720 and upward. Apply on premises.

98TH, 59 W.—Six light rooms and bath, $20. Hot water.

SEEKING APARTMENTS?

Consult to-morrow's NEW YORK TIMES, in which the most desirable Apartments in the most select locations will be advertised.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

Hamilton Terrace

65-75 Hamilton Terrace.
2 BLOCKS EAST OF AMSTERDAM AVE.
Five minutes' walk to Subway station at 145th St. and Broadway.
A new, high-class Apartment House, situated in a select, quiet residential neighborhood which is restricted to private houses, and has all modern improvements.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10 rooms.
Rent $30 to $110.

YORKTOWN COURT

Cor. Fort Washington Av. and 162d St.
New Apartment House, recently completed.
3 to 7 rooms, $37.50 to $75.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

REED HOUSE

121st St. and Broadway.
5 Rooms, $540- $660
6 Rooms, $720- $840
7 Rooms, $840-$1,200
This property is held and managed by an individual owner as a permanent investment.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

Hague Apartments
547 Riverside Drive

overlooking Hudson River, Palisades and Claremont.
High class Apartments, 6 or 7 rooms and bath.
Excellent location; convenient to subway express station; all night elevator; hall and 'phone service.
APARTMENTS, $900 to $1,500.

A MODEL OF PERFECTION
St. Regis Court,

Broadway, n. w. cor. 152d St.
5, 7 & 8 outside rooms, $480-$1,100.
Suite suitable doctor or dentist.
All night elevator and telephone service.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

CHESTER COURT,

Southeast corner 119th St. and Lenox Av.
Nine rooms; high-class elevator apartments; three blocks Subway station; all night elevator service, telephone, electric light; elegant light apartments; rent $1,150-$1,250; liberal concessions. Inquire Superintendent, on premises, or JACOB ISRAELSON, 19 East 116th.

HARLEM LIBRARY BLDG.,

32 WEST 123D ST.
Cosy light apartments of one, two, and three rooms and bath; telephone; rents $180 to $480 per year, including steam heat, service, and light.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

East Side.

RENTING REMCO SYSTEM.
Strictly NEW ENGLAND Fireproof.
43 to 51 E. 58th St., 54 E. 59th St., 480 Park Av.
Seven rooms, one and two baths, $1,200 to $1,700.
Two and three rooms and bath.....$420 to $600
All night elevator, hall and 'phone service; all improvements; large light rooms; resident superintendent.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

BACHELOR APARTMENT
OVER 5TH AVE. BANK

5TH AVE. & 44TH ST.
6 VERY LARGE ROOMS AND 2 BATHS; SUITABLE FOR TWO BACHELORS OR WOULD DIVIDE FOR ONE.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
532 5TH AV., COR. 44TH ST., & 9 PINE ST.

STANLEY COURT,

519-527 WEST 134TH ST.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, $26 to $35.
Telephone, electric light; high class; view on 2 streets. H. Bowie, agent. Tel. Morningside 446.

A.—CORONADO—A.

Fireproof corner, 6, 7, 8 rooms, $65, $80 upwards. Services unexcelled. 75 East 81st.

West Side.

THE AYLSMERE
60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; two elevators night and day, passenger and service; steam dryer; convenient to all traction lines; rent $1,000 to $1,600.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d St., Corner.

Eight large, light rooms, tiled bath; electric light; parquet floors; night and day elevator; Subway express and elevated stations on 72d; all surface lines convenient; rent $1,200 to $1,800.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Brooklyn.

Standish Arms

167-169-171 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS,
Near Pierrepont St. Fireproof Construction.
IN EVERY DETAIL THE LEADING APARTMENT HOTEL OF BROOKLYN.
Splendid View of Harbor
Situated in the most aristocratic section of Brooklyn. Subway to Wall Street 6 minutes. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Single room and bath $300 to $450 per year. Two rooms and bath $420 to $900 per year. Larger suites in proportion.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
CLUB BREAKFASTS.
ARTHUR H. MYERS, MANAGER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

A.—A.—Cathedral Plaza,

Cathedral Parkway, 110-109th Sts., Columbus Av.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS;
JUST COMPLETED. ELEGANTLY FURNISHED.
2 AND 3 ROOMS,
bath and kitchenette; maid service if desired.
FURNISHED, MONTHLY $45 up. WEEKLY $15 up.
UNFURNISHED, $30 TO $55.
RESTAURANT IN BUILDING.
OPEN EVENINGS. TEL. 3070—RIVERSIDE.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

4 and 5 rooms, bath, $480-$660 yearly.
50 Cathedral Parkway, (West 110th St.)

THE CLEVELAND,

126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 3 rooms, ample closets, etc.

BROOKLYN.

In the aristocratic and convenient
Bedford Section

Cor. Gates & Franklin Aves.
BROOKLYN

Easily reached via Greene and Gates, Franklin Ave. trolleys and Lexington "L" road.

Ready for Occupancy October 1

Rents $36 to $55

A choice of 28 apartments offered now to prospective tenants. 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath, hardwood floors, shower bath, gas and electric light.
Telephone in each apartment; night and day service.

FRANKLIN BROKERAGE CO., Owners,

184 Joralemon St., Brooklyn
Telephone 7551 Main.

THE PARKWAY

This elegant new apartment house, containing suites of 7 rooms and bath, ready for occupancy Sept. 1st. Finest location in Brooklyn. Rents $57 to $65. 788 Eastern Parkway, cor. Kingston Ave.

$30 TO $33.

Elegant apartment of 6 rooms and bath; all outside rooms; steam heat, hot-water supply; one block from Eastern Parkway; convenient to several car lines and elevated. 177 Rogers Av., near St. John's Place.

ST. JAMES PLACE, Near FULTON

Delightful 6 and 7 room apartments, $42 to $48; steam heat; hot water; every modern convenience. Apply branch office on premises. Send for booklet. GOLDEN REALTY CO., 13 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

KINGSTON—129 E. 76TH STREET.

Handsome parlor apartment; seven large, light rooms.

BRONX.

The New Kemp-Jones Apts.,

Washington Bridge and Aqueduct Av.
3-4-5 Rooms; Rents, $26-$40.
All outside rooms; every improvement; high class.
FACING WASHINGTON BRIDGE PARK.
Near Broadway Subway 181st Street Station.
Office: Ogden Av., 163d St. Telephone 637 Melrose.

ANDERSON APARTMENTS.

ANDERSON AV. AND 162D ST.,
JUST COMPLETED.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 rooms, $22-$40.
Near 155th St., west side "L" station.
High-class; latest improvements; private telephone; electric lights; near park; athletic grounds, boat clubs. Meckes, Ogden Av., 163d Telephone 1538 Melrose.

Hunt's Point Section,

908-922 BRYANT AVE.,
near Garrison Av., (Simpson St. Subway Station.)
3, 4, 5, 6 rooms, modern apartments, $16-$31.
FLETSCHER CONSTRUCTION CO.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ROBERT R. MOORE, as Chamberlain of the City of New York, Plaintiff, vs. MACRAN REALTY COMPANY, JULIA LEFFLER, FRED'K MARTIN, JOHN FOLEY, WESLEY J. RANDOLPH, MICHAEL HANLEY, MARGARET ROCHE, JOHN J. WERWATZ, ANNIE FITZPATRICK, FRANK A. COOPER, WILLIAM H. FLYNN, ANDREW O'NEIL, and JAMES A. SMITH, Defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 10, 1911.

CLARENCE E. CAMPBELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Macran Realty Company and Fred L. Martin:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable John J. Delany, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 24th, 1911, and duly filed herein with a copy of the summons and duly verified complaint herein on August 25th, 1911, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the original summons and duly verified complaint herein having been duly filed in said office on July 10, 1911.

Dated New York, August 26th, 1911.

CLARENCE E. CAMPBELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM E. PHELPS, plaintiff, against ALICE E. PHELPS, defendant.—Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 21, 1911.

GEORGE E. FLEMING,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 42 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Alice E. Phelps: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. John J. Delany, Justice of the Supreme Court, New York County, dated the 23d day of August, 1911, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at New York, on the 23d day of August, 1911.

GEORGE E. FLEMING,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 42 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that the Bankers Life Insurance Company of the City of New York, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 8th day of September, 1911, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the NIAGARA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Dated New York, August 11, 1911.

BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
By WILBUR S. TUPPER, President.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

AT A TERM OF THE UNITED STATES CIRcuit Court held in and for the Northern District of New York, on the 10th of August, 1911.—Present: Hon. George W. Ray, Judge.—EBEN H. GAY AND ANOTHER vs. HUDSON RIVER ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, Hudson River Water Power Company, Hudson River Electric Company, Hudson River Power Transmission Company, Ballston Spa Light and Power Company, Saratoga Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, Empire State Power Company, and Madison County Gas and Electric Company.—EBEN H. GAY AND ANOTHER vs. HUDSON RIVER ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of George W. Dunn, Charles W. Andrews, and Milton Delano, receivers of the above-named defendants, dated August 1st, 1911, and on the bills of complaint in the above-entitled actions and the order of October 31st, 1908, and of the order of July 17th, 1909, appointing the above-named receivers, and on the other papers and proceedings herein, it is on motion of Abram J. Rose and George B. Curtiss, attorneys for said receivers,

Ordered, that said receivers be and they hereby are authorized, empowered, and directed to file with the Clerk of this Court an account of all money received by them and paid out by them since April 30th, 1911, down to and including the 31st of July, 1911, and showing the balance on hand on that day; that they also file with said account the vouchers for the payments made by them, and that such account be verified by them and each of them.

It is further ordered that within ten days after said account is filed that a copy of this order and of a notice of filing said account be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the following newspapers:

The Albany Evening Journal, published at Albany, New York;

The Utica Press, published at Utica, New York;

The Glens Falls Times, published at Glenns Falls, New York;

The New York Times, published at New York, New York;

Boston Daily Advertiser, published at Boston, Mass.

And also serve a copy of this order and of such notice of filing by mail on each of the attorneys who have appeared in these actions.

It is further ordered that any person or party interested as creditor, stockholder, bondholder, or any of the defendants, or otherwise interested in these actions, may within forty days after the filing of such account, file written objections thereto or to any item thereof. That such objection shall be verified and state in full and particular the ground of objection to the account or the items objected to, and shall also within said time be served by mail on said receivers, addressed to them at Glens Falls, New York, and on their attorneys.

And it is further ordered that if no objections are filed within forty days from the filing of said account, or if objections are filed to part thereof, then on filing proof of publication in the newspapers herein specified and of the mailing of the order and notice of filing as herein directed, then such account, if not objected to, or such parts or items not objected to, shall stand approved and confirmed, passed, settled, and allowed, and an order may be entered to that effect without notice. If objections are filed then an application may be made to the court for such order as may be proper.

GEO. W. RAY, U. S. Judge.

ABRAM J. ROSE and GEORGE B. CURTISS, Attorneys for Receivers, No. 115 Broadway, New York City.

Notice is hereby given that the account of the receivers directed to be filed by the foregoing order, and the vouchers in support thereof for payments made by them, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court in the City of Utica, N. Y., on the 16th day of August, 1911.

GEORGE W. DUNN,
CHARLES W. ANDREWS,
MILTON DELANO, Receivers.

ABRAM J. ROSE and GEORGE B. CURTISS, Attorneys for Receivers.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELEANOR I. KELLER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Origen S. Seymour, the Trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 37 East 62d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 8th day of September, 1911, at 10:30 A. M. of said day.

A general description of said property is as follows: Household furniture, fixtures, desks, benches, tables, library, and school supplies, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, August 25, 1911.

J. J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.

FRANCES C. HUNTINGTON, Attorney for Receiver, 54 William Street, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAXON LAMP CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Sept. 1, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 530 West 28th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all kinds of machinery used in the manufacture of automobile lamps, stock in trade, brass, fittings, 2 safes, office furniture, &c.

ALAN FOX, Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of W. C. GOLDEN & CO., Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sold this day, Saturday, Aug. 26th, 1911, by order of the court at 10:30 A. M., at 416-418 East 52d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a stock of materials and unassembled parts for the manufacture of pianos, fixtures, furniture, &c.

CHARLES J. BRECK, Trustee. MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Attorney for Trustee, 34 Pine Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GUANACEVI TUNNEL CO., Bankrupt.—No. 15,296.

To the creditors of Guanacevi Tunnel Co. of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1911, the said Guanacevi Tunnel Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1911, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, August 23d, 1911.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TOBIAS G. LOEB, Bankrupt.—No. 15,309.

To the creditors of Tobias G. Loeb of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1911, the said Tobias G. Loeb was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, August 23d, 1911.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 15,265.—OTTO SCHLOBOHM, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Otto Schlobohm, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 7th, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 23d, 1911.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ANDREW ROONEY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew Rooney, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 7th, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 23, 1911.

NO. 15,425.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE ROULSTON, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of George Roulston of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1911, the said George Roulston was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1911, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Aug. 25, 1911. Referee in Bankruptcy.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.
Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1911
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOMS,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
25 shs. Kincaid Manfg. Co. of Griffin, Ga.
6 shs. Griffin Manfg. Co. of Griffin, Ga.
5 shs. Merchants & Planters' Bank of Griffin, Ga.
15 shs. Newton Banking Co. of Griffin, Ga.
35 shs. Kincaid Manfg. Co. of Griffin, Ga.
$5,000 Susquehanna Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtg. 6% Bds., 1940.
100 shs. Germania Fire Insurance Co.
5 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
25 shs. Mercantile Trust Co.
15 shs. Cedar Cove Lumber Co. of North Carolina.
20,000 shs. American Copper & Gold Co.
40 shs. Audubon Natl. Bank.
35 shs. Weeks Land Co.
20 shs. Urban Realty Co.
30 shs. Malba Land Co.
80 shs. Smith-Tomlinson Land Co.

INSPECTION INVITED TO-DAY 9 TO 4
15,000 pairs of MEN'S high grade SHOES
1,000 pairs Sporting and High Cut Shoes.
100 cases Rubbers and Rubber Boots.
D. W. BIOW & CO., MAX GLAUBERG, Auct's.,
Sell the above on MONDAY, Aug. 28,
At 10:30 A. M., on the premises,
195-197 Greenwich St., cor. Fulton, N. Y.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL ROLAND

(with St., Between Madison & Park Avs.,
Block from Grand Plaza
Entrance to Central Park.
SINGLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 PER DAY.
DOUBLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $2.00 PER DAY.
Family Hotel for Permanent and Transient Guests.

GUIDE FOR DINERS

Telephone Your Reservation.

45 W. 27th St., bet. B'way & 6th. SEIDEN'S Dinner, 40c. Also Ale.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 MONTHS FOR $5.00

and upwards. We also have them to sell. All makes. All prices. Latest models. Fully guaranteed. Liberal allowance for machines taken in exchange. Send for catalogue.

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St., 7 Doors from B'way Tel. 6382 Cortlandt.
345 Broadway, Cor. of Leonard St. Tel. 5405 Franklin.

BUDD & CO.,

40 East 20th St.
High Grade—Slightly used
OFFICE FURNITURE.
Bargain Prices. Largest stock in city.
Branch of 73 Spring St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

SMALL PIANOS

Rented very low; some $3 month. Bargains in Grand, Player, and Upright Pianos. Used Aeolian Player-Pianos.....$375
Liberal Terms; large stock to select from.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, Mfrs.,
29 EAST 14TH STREET.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK—New York City.

IN THE COUNTRY IN NEW YORK CITY.
Ideal hotel, 800 feet above Hudson. Large grounds, plenty shade, fine tennis court. Stable and garage accommodations, modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; accommodates 80 guests; accessible by train or Subway. Address for booklet, THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York City. Tel. Kingsbridge 123.

SURROGATE CITATION.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent, to LUIGI SORMANI, infant, and all other heirs, devisees and next of kin of ALEXANDER SORMANI, (also known as Sormini Alexander,) if any, and all other persons claiming under them or either of them, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York on the 19th day of September, 1911, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause before this court why an order should not be made authorizing and directing Harold R. Leeve, administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of Alexander Sormani, (also known as Sormani Alexander,) to execute and deliver a deed of the said real estate above described to Isaac Cohen, the person entitled thereto, upon such terms as the court may prescribe; the said decree to have the effect of conveying the right, title and interest of the decedent at the time of his death in and to certain premises situated in the town of Mamaroneck, County of Westchester, State of New York; and each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York by the grace of God, free and independent, to MATTIE YEAMANS and to all persons interested in the estate of Robert J. Willoughby, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 22d day of September, 1911, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Sarah A. Rhoads as Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness: Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

Sup. on order P. P. H. L. S. DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The following paintings will be sold for storage charges, &c., if not called for in thirty days: Painting, "Samson and Delilah," 12x100 inches, by F. Daston; painting, "The Dorchester," 72x108 inches, by A. Pope. Apply to Beers Brothers, 112 West 30th St.

The Audubon National Bank, located at No. 2,501 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

WILLIAM REIMERS, President.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ARNOLD H. DOLDER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Arnold H. Dolder, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 28th, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 25, 1911.

SUMMER RESORTS.

1 time per line, $00. 7 times, consecutively, $1.50. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00.

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for diseases of the Heart and Circulation. Complete hydrotherapeutic, mechanical and electrical equipment for treatment of diseases of the liver and kidneys, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, obesity, and other chronic diseases.
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TWO NEW INSPECTORS AND ONE CAPTAIN

Police Commissioner Waldo Creates the Places and Shifts Officers Again.

NEW MEN OLD ON FORCE

Henry Cohen and Charles A. Formosa Are the Inspectors Appointed, Frank J. Rohrig Is the Captain.

Police Commissioner Waldo created a stir at Headquarters yesterday by creating two new Inspectors and a new Captain, and by changing the assignments of three other Inspectors and nine Captains. The new Inspectors are Henry Cohen and Charles A. Formosa. Frank J. Rohrig is the new Captain. Sergt. Thomas H. Barry was made a Lieutenant and Patrolman John F. Conway a Sergeant. Inspector Cohen will have charge of the Eleventh Inspection District with headquarters at the Flatbush Avenue Station, Brooklyn, and Inspector Formosa will command the Ninth Inspection District, with headquarters in the Gtates Avenue Station, Brooklyn.

Both new Inspectors have been members of the police force for about twenty years. Inspector Cohen was appointed to the department Oct. 26, 1892, and received his first promotion March 9, 1896, becoming a roundsman. He was made a Lieutenant Jan. 2, 1901, and was named as a Captain on May 29 of this year. He was born May 8, 1864, and was an orphan at the age of 10 years.

After attending Public School 53, Inspector Cohen went to sea and spent two years as a common sailor. He visited China and Japan and later participated in the laying of a transatlantic cable. He spent three and a half years in the Transvaal in his early days. On returning to New York he became a reporter on a daily newspaper and decided to join the police force, believing that the knowledge he gained while seeking news items at police station houses would stand him in good stead in winning promotion.

He has several times won commendation at the hands of Commissioners. One of these marks of official approval was given him for his resourcefulness and courage in going to the rescue of the victims of the General Slocum steamboat disaster. He was stabbed and severely wounded twice when on duty, once in breaking up a disorderly party and again when arresting a pair of highwaymen. He caught the men red-handed in a highway robbery at Third Avenue and Ninth Street, and, though he was so badly beaten that he became unconscious when taken to the hospital, he held on to his prisoners.

Inspector Formosa was born in Genoa, Italy, in 1866, and was brought to this country as a baby by his parents. He attended Public School 8 in Grand Street and was appointed to the police force in 1888. He was assigned to the Detective Bureau and receiving his training there under Inspector Byrnes. His work attracted attention by its quality, and he was steadily promoted. He was appointed a Captain in 1902.

Among those affected by the shake-up announced yesterday by Commissioner Waldo is former Inspector John H. Russell, who has been at the Tottenville (Staten Island) station since his reduction in rank. Capt. Russell goes to the Hamilton Avenue Station, Brooklyn.

Inspector Stephen O'Brien, who has been in charge of the inspection district now assigned to Inspector Cohen, will have charge of the newly made Sixteenth Inspection District, which includes the Prospect Park, Bath Beach, Lawrence Avenue, Fourth Avenue and Fifth Avenue Stations of Brooklyn. Inspector Robert E. Dooley has been shifted from the Eighth Inspection District, with offices at the Brooklyn Police Headquarters to the Fifteenth District. Inspector Frederick J. Harting, whose district the Ninth has been given to Inspector Formosa, will replace Inspector Dooley at Brooklyn Headquarters.

Other changes made include the shift of Capt. Michael J. Conboy, from the Hamilton Avenue Station, Brooklyn, to Delancey Street; Capt. John D. Ormsby, from College Point to Leonard Street; Capt. Edward Gallagher, from Greenwich Street to College Point; Capt. John F. Tappin, from Bridge D to Greenwich Street; Capt. Frederick W. Martens, from East Eighty-first Street to Bridge D, and Capt. Martin Handy, from Delancey Street to East Eighty-first Street.

WANT TO STOP RECALLS.

Business Men of Seattle Protest Against Upsetting the City's Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 22.—Business men of this city have had enough of the recall of public officials for the time being. They have united in protest against a plan that has been under way for several weeks to force an election on Mayor George W. Dilling, who took office Feb. 11 last, and three members of the council. In a petition signed by almost every business man of the city it is said:

> We, the undersigned, citizens of Seattle, firmly believing that it is of the utmost importance that this community should be a united one, and that bickerings should cease, that the city may progress on material lines, regret the recall movement now fostered in our midst, and do hereby call upon all citizens who have the good of the city at heart, and the newspapers, to use their best efforts to the end that such movement be defeated.

The real persons behind the recall movement against Mayor Dilling have not been revealed yet. The petitions have been circulated under the leadership of a Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stirtan, who have taken an active interest in politics but have not been prominent heretofore. They and their helpers have stood on the street corners asking for signatures. They have received a lot, too, despite the fact that they have made a deep mystery of their motives. They make no really grave charges against the officials concerned, but seem to rely on the natural opposition to increase in power to give them the necessary names. An endeavor was made to stir up sentiment over alleged graft and vice and to draw the women into the movement. This proved a boomerang, for the Federation of Women's Clubs repudiated the whole thing. The only real indication of what is behind the movement is that ex-Mayor Hiram C. Gill, who was recalled in such an election in the Winter, when Mayor Dilling defeated him, has expressed his willingness to run again and seek a vindication.

The business men are roused over the agitation because they have found it is checking the growth of the city. Every effort is being made to draw business men and other residents to the place, and it is found that many of these are reluctant to enter into municipal turmoil, while capital wanted for many improvements does not come readily from the Eastern money markets.

TAGGING 200,000 BIRDS.

State Agents Appointed to Mark Imports Now in Cold Storage.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—The State Conservation Commission to-day appointed Eugene McMahon and Charles J. Marasco of New York and William L. Mooney of Brooklyn special importation agents, with duties under the new Bayne law, at an annual salary of $1,500 each and expenses.

The commission announces that it is making progress under the provisions of the Bayne law in handling and tagging the wild game under bond in this State and is getting ready to tag the game now being imported, so that it may be sold at the opening of the season.

It is estimated that there are approximately 200,000 of these birds in cold storage.

The commission says it has been informed by one of the largest importers of game in the United States that he expects to buy and bring here at least 1,000,000 birds for which a fee of 5 cents is to be paid for each bird so tagged. This dealer alone will pay the State about $50,000.

JUSTER WINS IN GOLF.

Former Caddie Defeats Donnelly, Champion of Brooklyn-Forest Park Club.

The golf tournament on the Brooklyn-Forest Park course was carried up to the semi-final round yesterday afternoon. In the third round Hugh J. Donnelly, last year's winner, was eliminated by Howard Juster, the former caddie, who led the field in the qualification round. Juster won by a 5 and 3 margin.

In the next bracket H. A. Steiner of Inwood downed J. B. Catlin, the Fox Hills golfer. Both were in their best form. Steiner getting round in 76 and Catlin in 77. The first named won by 2 up and 1 to play. Devereaux Lord, the Forest Park champion, was the third man to survive. He defeated A. Staveley by a 5 and 4 margin after being 2 down at the fourth hole. The other winner was E. G. Bayne, who beat J. H. Holmes by 2 and 1.

As the situation now stands Juster will play Steiner, and Bayne will oppose Lord. Good matches are expected, as the survivors yesterday all showed improvement over their first day's effort. In addition to the semi-final and final rounds to-day there will also be an eighteen-hole medal play handicap. The summary:

First Cup.—Second Round—Howard Juster, unattached, beat W. H. Grensig, Forest Park, 3 up and 5 to play; H. J. Donnelly, Forest Park, beat F. T. Steele, Forest Park, 6 up and 5 to play; J. B. Catlin, Fox Hills, beat J. F. Buchs, Forest Park, 7 up and 6 to play; H. A. Steiner, Inwood, beat M. J. Murray, Forest Park, 2 up and 1 to play; E. G. Bayne, Forest Park, beat L. H. Isern, Forest Park, 3 up and 2 to play; J. H. Holmes, Forest Park, beat R. E. Wrigley, Forest Park, 7 up and 6 to play; Devereaux Lord, Forest Park, beat E. E. Alexander, Forest Park, 5 up and 3 to play; A. Staveley, Forest Park, beat J. A. Michel, Forest Park, 5 up and 3 to play. Third Round—Juster beat Donnelly, 4 up and 3 to play; Steiner beat Catlin, 3 up and 1 to play; Bayne beat Holmes, 2 up and 1 to play; Lord beat Staveley, 6 up and 4 to play. Beaten Sixteen.—First Round—O. G. Rogers, Forest Park, beat C. W. Hilles, Forest Park, by default; I. M. Hedges, Forest Park, beat Charles Cameron, Forest Park, 1 up, (19 holes;) C. W. Edgerton, Forest Park, beat C. W. Donnelly, Forest Park, by default; T. A. Powell, Forest Park, beat C. O. Rawalt, Forest Park, 2 up and 1 to play; S. P. Poole, Salisbury, beat H. F. Kidd, Salisbury, 3 up and 1 to play; G. F. Pigot, Forest Park, beat T. J. Smallwood, Forest Park, 3 up and 2 to play; B. Hatch, Forest Park, beat Sam Peace, Forest Park, 3 up and 1 to play; L. Gruber, Forest Park, beat W. Cameron, Forest Park, by default. Second Round—Rogers beat Hedges, 3 up and 2 to play; Powell beat Edgerton, by default; Poole beat Pigot, 2 up and 1 to play; Hatch beat Gruber, by default.

Team Golf at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The elimination contests for the team championship of the Central New York Golf League opened here this afternoon, eight teams competing. The play to-day was for the most part in a drizzling rain and somewhat slow. The summaries follow:

Watertown beat Albany, 6 up; Schenectady beat Utica, 4 up; Syracuse beat Elmira, 7 up; Binghamton beat Auburn, 18 up.

To-morrow morning Watertown plays Schenectady, Albany is matched against Utica, Elmira against Auburn, and Syracuse against Binghamton.

Brennan of Utica, Calthrop of Syracuse, Gregory of Albany, and Brown of Watertown are tied in the approaching and putting match each having a score of 8. This will be played off to-morrow.

TIE SCORE IN POLO GAME.

Greens and Whites in Drawn Battle at Westchester Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—Despite the fact that the weather this afternoon was disagreeable and a drizzling rain fell a part of the time, a special polo match between picked teams was played at the Westchester Polo Club.

To allow some of the players to get away early, the game was only four periods, and this resulted in a tie score of 6 to 6.

J. Cheever Cowdin played exceptionally good for the Green team. He was always in the thick of the play, and it was by the wielding of his mallet that five of the Greens' goals were made. For the Whites the playing of Raymond and Morgan Belmont featured, and they did the greater part of their team's goal tallying. The line-up:

GREEN.	WHITE.
1—M. S. Rayeal.	1—W. Bancel.
2—Norman Prince.	2—Morgan Belmont.
3—David Dows.	3—Raymond Belmont.
4—J. C. Cowdin.	4—W. G. Loew.

Referee—F. A. Clark.

KING CHAMPION SHOOTER.

Iowa Infantryman Wins National Military Title at Camp Perry.

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Aug. 25.—After losing the first full day's shooting in the five years that the National matches have been held at Camp Perry, the contest began this morning in the end of the nor'easter which yesterday closed the range. The entire 1,000 yards and part of the 600 yards range still remained to be shot, but Gen. R. K. Evans, the executive officer, ordered the targets manned, and operations began in a drizzle, which soon cleared. By noon the sun was shining again. At the conclusion of the shooting, Sergt. C. M. King of the Fifty-third Iowa Infantry with a score of 285, was high man, not only in the National match, but with his 230 in the President's match, was the winner of the National military rifle championship of the United States. Sergt. C. M. Smith of the Army Infantry was second with 283, Sergt. O. M. Schreiver of the Marines, third, with 281.

The winner of the skirmish medal in this match was Lieut. J. H. Cole of the District of Columbia, who had to shoot off a tie score of 99 with Capt. Test of Texas. The winners of the other special gold medals for slow fire and rapid fire were Sergt. Andrew N. Dow, First Florida Infantry, and Lieut. D. A. Pennsmen, Fifty-third Iowa Infantry, respectively.

Sergt. O. M. Schreiver of the Marines won second place in the National military championship, and Lieut. Col. W. A. Tewes, New Jersey, third.

To Play Englishmen at Soccer.

Some of the best amateur soccer players of England will be seen in action at the Polo Grounds on Sept. 16. The Corinthians, almost all of them Oxford and Cambridge men, will play an eleven selected from the best of the metropolitan soccer players. The English game has been gradually increasing in interest around New York during the past two years, and the contest will give local enthusiasts an opportunity to look over Great Britain's best players. Three trial games are to be played by the New York teams in order that the best team possible may be secured to oppose the Englishmen. The first of these games will be played to-morrow on McDonald Field, Brooklyn.

TRACK AND OTHER SPORTS.

An attractive programme of athletic events and baseball for the public school boys of Richmond Borough has been arranged by the fair management under the direction of J. E. Hillyer, director of the public school system of Richmond Borough, commencing Wednesday and ending Friday, at 10:30 A. M. each day. Great interest among the boys of Staten Island is manifested in the contests for the handsome gold, silver, and bronze medals offered by the management. The baseball game will decide the athletic championship of the Borough of Richmond, the contest having been unfinished at the regular high school playgrounds.

The racing programme of the Staten Island Fair is the most attractive it has yet offered, and entries embrace the cream of horses in training in the East. $1,000 stakes being offered for the top-notchers each day, and two other purse races of $400 each. The entries average twenty to the class, which is highly satisfactory to lovers of speed in Greater New York, and include many of the best performers before the public. A special prize will be offered by the management for a new track record.

A most attractive programme has been arranged for the second annual field day for the benefit of St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, which is to take place at Celtic Park Sunday afternoon. There will be two football matches, a hurling match, a dancing competition, and several athletic events. Champion Matt McGrath will be on hand to give an exhibition of hammer throwing, and James J. Corbett will throw the ball to start the football matches.

The fifth annual aquatic sports of the Sheepshead Bay division of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps will be held on Labor Day at Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y. The events include a fifty-yard junior, (under 15 years;) 100 yards, National Women's Life-Saving League; 100-yard handicap, Sheepshead Bay Division only; fifty-yard swim, with clothes, Sheepshead Bay Division only; canoe tilt, Sheepshead Bay Division only; one-mile championship, open; exhibition by the Sheepshead Bay Division, United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps.

WINDWARD WINS THE CHILDS TROPHY

J. H. Reilly Makes New Mile Outdoor Swimming Record in Atlantic Y. C. Race.

There is considerable gloom at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich, Conn., to-day. Through an act of brotherly kindness the organization failed to win the Childs Perpetual Challenge Trophy on Gravesend Bay yesterday. The Indian Harbor Club had challenged the Atlantic Yacht Club for the costly silver shield and had named Joyant and Windward as its representatives. At the last moment the Larchmont Yacht Club asked that Windward be allowed to be its representative and, as all were agreeable, the speedy Monks craft sailed under the colors of that organization.

After a drifting match that took up the greater part of the afternoon Windward won, beating Princess, one of the representatives of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, by 5 minutes and 46 seconds, corrected time. The third boat to finish was Alice, representing the defending club. Then came Essex, Bensonhurst Yacht Club; Corinthian, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club; Soya, Atlantic Yacht Club; Nautilus, Hartford Yacht Club; Joyant, Indian Harbor Yacht Club; Suelew, Crescent Athletic Club, and Cyric, Bensonhurst Yacht Club. The last named craft was not timed by the regatta committee.

While the yachtsmen were watching the Childs challenge race, many of the members of the club and their fair guests were enjoying the usual water sports that always are held during the race week of the Atlantic Yacht Club. The most important event was the one-mile swim for the championship of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. The event proved to be a great contest between J. H. Reilly and L. B. Goodwin, both of the New York Athletic Club. The former won in 25 minutes 46 3-5 seconds, making a new American outdoor record for the distance. The former figures was 26 minutes 19 3-5 seconds, made by C. M. Daniels in Verona, N. J., Sept. 11, 1909. Reilly took the lead at the start, but was caught by Goodwin within the first quarter of a mile. Until the three-quarters post was passed the two men kept well together. Finally Reilly forged ahead and won by seven yards.

A handicap swimming race at 110 yards was taken by Clarence Ash, New York Athletic Club.

A race for power dinghies was won by a boat from Rear Commodore Atkinson's fleet, with the Lakeside's tender second Cyric, with the Lakeside's tender second then Bosco, the well-known tender of Rear Commodore Wilson's Sumida.

A rowing dinghy race for paid hands was taken by C. Petersen, schooner Crusader. Then came Percy Browne of the Gertrude and Albert Johnson of the Eclipse. A summary of the yacht and swimming races follows:

Tenth race for the Childs Perpetual Challenge Trophy. Course, 18 nautical miles. Start, 1:45.

Yacht and Club.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Windward, Larchmont Y. C.	3:42:15	3:03:15
Princess, Seawanhaka-Corin.	3:56:56	3:47:01
Corinthian, Seawanhaka-Corin.	3:56:05	3:47:46
Alice, Atlantic Yacht Club	4:00:09	3:51:09
Essex, Bensonhurst Yacht Club	4:02:40	3:53:07
Soya, Atlantic Yacht Club	4:15:19	4:06:46
Joyant, Indian Harbor Y. C.	4:22:50	4:22:42
Nautilus, Hartford Yacht Club	4:22:30	4:18:24
Suelew, Crescent Athletic Club	4:28:20	4:24:16
Cyric, Bensonhurst Yacht Club	Not timed	4:07:44

SWIMMING RACES.

110-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Clarence Ash, New York Athletic Club, (16 yards;) Eugene Kelley, New York Athletic Club, (18 yards,) second; J. J. Curran, City Athletic Club, (9 yards,) third. Time—1:17 1-5.

One-Mile Metropolitan Championship Swim.—Won by J. H. Reilly, New York Athletic Club; L. B. Goodwin, New York Athletic Club, second; C. Oppenheimer, City Athletic Club, third. Time—25:46 3-5. New American outdoor record.

Jamaica Bay Y. C. Carnival.

Already more than 100 entries have been received for the swimming races and water carnival events to be held by the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club at Holland Station, Rockaway Beach, on Sunday, Sept. 3. All races are to start from the clubhouse float, and are to be under A. A. U. rules and standards. The programme includes a 100-yard handicap, a 50-yard obstacle race, a harlequin race, a fancy diving competition, which is to be a handicap affair, and a duck race and water polo match between New York A. C. swimmers and a picked team. Nearly all the crack swimmers of New York A. C. squad have sent in their entries. The entries close Aug. 30, and should be sent to either M. J. Galvin of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club or J. Ruddy, New York Athletic Club.

Sea to Sound Yacht Races.

Everything appears to be in readiness for the series of yacht races scheduled for to-morrow at the regatta of the Beechhurst Yacht Club at Whitestone, L. I. The yachts will start at the Atlantic Yacht Club, at Gravesend Bay, the course being through lower and upper bay, through the East River to the Sound at Whitestone, the finishing line being at the Beechhurst Yacht Club. The contests are open to all classes. Several stations have been established along the course, from which bulletins will be issued by private wire to the Beechhurst Club.

Mudjeekeewis Wins Catboat Cup.

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 25.—By winning to-day's race in the interbay catboat races of five races sailed in Quincy Bay this week, the Mudjeekeewis retained the Thomas Fleming Bay Cup in the possession of the Quincy Yacht Club. The Massachusetts Bay boats had an average of 340 points for five races, the Narragansett Bay boats 310, and the single Barnegat Bay representative, 180.

Cricketers from States Lagging.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 25.—Canada made 156 runs in its first innings against the United States in the international cricket match to-day. The United States team had made 47 for the loss of two wickets when play for the day ceased. The game will be finished to-morrow. Scores:

Canada.—First Innings—H. S. Reid, c. and b. Henry; W. O. Wallace, c. McDonough, 35; A. E. Gibson, c. Scattergood, b. Henry, 15; T. A. D. Bevington, (Montreal,) c. Middleton, b. Creger, 21; H. G. Wookey, c. Graham, b. Creger, 1; W. S. Marshall, c. Harris, b. Creger, 4; W. R. Marshall, (Captain,) c. Callahan, b. McDonough, 7; L. G. Black, c. Hart, b. Creger, 6; W. W. Wright, b. Creger, 0; W. W. Johnson, not out, 0; C. N. Land, c. Haines, b. McDonough, 0. Extra, 11. Total, 156.

United States.—First Innings.—R. Lee Marion, b. Black, 47; H. de Henry, (Philadelphia,) b. Black, 8; W. Graham, (Belmont,) not out, 6. Extra, 10. Total, two wickets, 47.

Americans Leading at Cricket.

CORK, Ireland, Aug. 25.—The Germantown Cricket Club began a two days' match with the Cork Cricket Club to-day. Batting first the Germantown's made 168 runs, and at the close of play the Cork team had scored 140 runs for nine wickets.

Marshall Gaining in Chess.

CARLSBAD, Aug. 25.—In the fourth round of the international chess masters' tourney at the Kursaal to-day the following results were recorded: Cohn defeated Leonhardt. Duras defeated Niemzowitsch. Vidmar defeated Rotlewi. Marshall defeated Rabinowitsch. Fahrni defeated Marco. Schlechter defeated Kostic. Jaffe defeated Johner. Spielmann defeated Loewenfisch, and Teichmann defeated Rubinstein. Burn drew with Alechine. The games between Suechting-Chotimirski, Salwe-Perlis, Alapin-Chajes were adjourned.

The record to date: Schlechter, 4 points; Alechine, Cohn, and Marshall, each, 3½; Jaffe, Rubinstein, Suechting, Teichmann, and Vidmar, 2½ each; Burn, Duras, Loewenfisch, Niemzowitsch, and Spielmann, 2 each; Perlis, Rotlewi, Salwe, Alapin, Chotimirski, and Tartakower, 1 each; Chajes, ½; Leonhardt, 0.

Goshen and Columbus Races Off.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—A heavy fall of rain put the Goshen race track in such condition that the card announced for to-day was postponed. It will be run to-morrow if the weather clears.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 25.—The continued rainfall has caused the officials of the Columbus Driving Park to postpone the balance of the meeting's races indefinitely. The track was in such condition this afternoon that there was no possibility of racing.

Young Britt Defeats Worthington.

Young Britt of Baltimore was too clever for Jockey Worthington of California in the star bout of the Brighton Beach Athletic Club last night, and after being badly battered and to save him from further punishment Referee Jimmie McDonald stopped the bout in the fourth round. The Baltimore lad hooked, jabbed, and uppercut his opponent in furious fashion, and without any return soon had him in bad shape and holding on. From the start it was evident that Britt was the master, and it only took him four rounds to settle the argument. In the semi-final of six rounds Young Terry took an unlimited amount of punishment from Jack Billott, but refused to give ground, and lasted until the end.

STONE BEATS HOWARD.

Ghetto Boxer Outboxes Brooklyn Lightweight at Twentieth Century A. C.

After the numerous disappointing bouts between big men in the past few weeks the Twentieth Century A. C. last night offered a card made up of lightweight and featherweight boxers with two ten-round contests as an added feature. Although the preliminaries and the semi-final did not set the spectators wild with excitement, the final contest more than made up the deficiency.

In the closing bout Harry Stone, the Ghetto champion, by steady jabbing whipped Willie Howard of Brooklyn decisively. Howard had the advantage of easily six pounds and possessed a stronger punch with which he put the Ghetto lad down in the second round, but after that was forced to the defensive for the remainder of the contest. Had Stone had sufficient strength in his punches he would have disposed of the Brooklynite without trouble as he landed with both hands at will. Howard failed to gain the verdict in any one of the ten rounds, and only managed to get an even break in the second and sixth periods. After getting through the first round with little trouble Stone appeared to have his men measured and set out to jab with his left hand and cross the right to the ribs. Toward the finish he had Howard badly cut about the face.

After seeing that he could not conquer the shifty Ghetto boy by standing off and boxing, Howard changed his attack and rushed his man to close quarters and tried to win in this way, but he was always met by Stone and got the worst of the argument. When the last exchanges were started, Stone took matters easy.

The other ten-round contest, between Johnny Moran, the fighting actor, and Tommy Murphy of Brooklyn, did not come up to expectations at the start, owing to the slowness of both boys. It gradually got better as they progressed, and Moran, after being floored in the third round for the count of eight came back strong and easily outpointed Murphy and had him down for the count of nine in the last round. In the first preliminary, Knockout Egar had the better of Eddie Jones of Brooklyn in their four rounds. Walter McGirr proved too much for Reddy O'Keefe, and after a few hard smashes to the jaw in the opening round, O'Keefe sought the floor and remained there for the count.

Boxing Shows To-night.

The Fairmont Athletic Club will stage its usual week-end show of three ten-round bouts at the clubhouse to-night. In the main event Willie Adams, who has not lost a bout since he joined the professional ranks three months ago, will oppose Lew Meyers. In the other bouts Ray Hatfield will clash with Young Joe Gans, and Young Harrington will face Young Jack O'Brien.

An excellent card has been arranged by the matchmaker of the Sharkey Athletic Club for to-night's show. In the main bout of ten rounds Kid Egan, the Washington, D. C., featherweight, will mix with Johnny Lore, the west side boy. Egan has a good record, but is expected to make him extend himself. A semi-final of six rounds and the usual number of preliminaries will precede the main bout.

The Long Acre Athletic Club will stage its regular Saturday night show at the Twenty-ninth Street clubhouse to-night. A ten-round final, a six-round semi-final and the usual number of preliminaries will be put on.

McFarland Will Fight Kelly.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Fight or no fight with Champion Ad Wolgast at Milwaukee on Sept. 18, Packey McFarland will box six rounds with Leo Kelly at St. Louis on Labor Day. Emil Thiry, manager for the stock yards fighter, has come out flatfooted in answer to the statement emanating from Promoter Frank Mulkern of Milwaukee that the Wolgast-McFarland bout would be called off if McFarland fought Kelly before meeting the champion.

"Regardless of the Milwaukee fight, McFarland will go through with his engagement to fight Kelly on Sept. 4," said Thiry. "We have posted a forfeit for that fight, and will not back out now."

Three Boxing Clubs Licensed.

An official meeting of the New York State Athletic Commission was held at its offices at 41 Park Row yesterday. The board in session considered applications for license and the following clubs were passed upon as satisfactory, and licenses granted: Fairmont Athletic Club, Twentieth Century Athletic Club, and the Madison Square Athletic Club.

The next meeting of the commission will be held at its offices on Monday, at 2 P. M., when, among other matters, a list of approved referees will be announced.

Wells-Brown Date Set.

The date for the international lightweight battle between Matt Wells, the champion of England and "Knockout" Brown of New York has been definitely set for next Wednesday night, Aug. 30, and the scene of battle will be the arena of the Madison Square Athletic Club in Madison Square Garden. At a meeting of the State Boxing Commission, held last night, the Madison Square Athletic Club was granted license to conduct boxing exhibitions under the provisions of the new law.

"Belfast Chicken" Going Back Home.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—Bill Clark, famous in affairs of the boxing world for almost sixty years, known also as the "Belfast Chicken," is going back to the "ould sod." He is the oldest pugilist in the world, and at the age of 87 surrenders his post as swimming instructor here to lend the simple life at his former home in Belfast. Despite his advanced years, Clark could take a sprightly flyer in athletics, and daily puts on the gloves in private sparring matches here.

Boxing at Richfield Park.

At the Richfield Park, N. J., Boys' Club last night Joe Shears, the English featherweight, knocked out Max Lundy of New York in the fourth round of a scheduled ten-round bout. In the semi-final Battler Samson of New York disposed of Young Hunter of Richfield Park in two rounds. Jimmy Jarvis stopped Ed. Moore in three rounds. Two fast preliminaries preceded these bouts.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

The bout between Joe Jeannette and Porky Flynn, scheduled for last Wednesday night at the Fairmont Athletic Club and postponed at Flynn's request, will be staged next Tuesday night at the same club. Sam Langford left for Boston yesterday to help train Flynn for the bout. The latter has improved wonderfully since Langford became his sparring partner, and hopes to win against Jeannette. Langford has fought Joe five times, and should prove a most capable instructor for Woodman's white heavyweight.

Young Cashman, the pride of the Hamilton Athletic Club, who defeated Bull Anderson last Tuesday night in the semi-final to the Papke-Burke bout, is out with a challenge to all the leading lightweights. K. O. Brown included. Cashman has twenty-one straight knockouts to his credit. He can be reached any day at the Hamilton Athletic Club, 82 Cherry Street, New York City.

Battling Wells, the English lightweight champion, is training at Rye Beach for his coming ten-round bout with Knockout Brown, which will be staged by the Madison Square Athletic Club at Madison Square Garden next Wednesday night. His sparring partners are assuming the awkward right-hand style that has helped Brown to fame and wealth, and the English champion expects to have no trouble solving it when he faces Brown Wednesday night. According to reports from Wells's camp, the champion is not far from the prescribed weight, and will have no trouble making the 133 pounds at 4 o'clock. The club is arranging for the construction of special ringside boxes in addition to regular seats, and the greater part of the main floor will be filled with chairs.

Joe Jeannette has come out with a long statement regarding a match with Sam Langford. According to the Hoboken negro, he is quite anxious for a match with the Boston Tar Baby, and his manager, Dan McKetthick, has endeavored to bring the two together, but Langford has refused to mix with him over the ten-round route, preferring a twenty-round bout in Australia. The two men have come together five times, and Jeannette asserts that he had the better of three engagements.

Frank Mantell, the veteran middleweight of Perryville, R. I., has announced his retirement from the boxing game to go into the glazed paper business with his four brothers. Frank has not been unusually successful in many of his recent bouts.

Battling Nelson has resumed his training at his home in Hegewisch, and announces that he will engage in some boxing matches next month. The former champion has been offered a match with Lew Powell, the California lightweight, at Sacramento, Cal., on Sept. 9, and may accept. The Armory Athletic Association of Boston is still in the field for a bout between Nelson and Jimmy Britt, and such a bout is probable if the Native Son returns East.

Jimmy Carroll, the California featherweight, is now on his way East ready to take on any of the local boys. Carroll is one of the cleverest youngsters on the Coast, and did good work during his sojourn here last Winter.

Kid McCoy, who is scheduled to box Al Kubiak on Monday night before the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of Albany, announces that he is in fine shape for the encounter, but no one regards the bout seriously. Kubiak was never regarded as a wonder, but he is a rugged performer and ought to be able to come through the bout with flying colors.

Joe Bedell, the Brooklyn lightweight, has resumed work with the boxers and announces that he will soon be ready for bouts with any of the ragged members of the 133-pound class. Willie Beecher, Bart Keyes, and Battling Hurley receive especial mention in the announcement of Bedell's re-entry into the roped arena.

Other Sporting News on Page 8.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duty on Metal and Earthenware Exhausters Reduced—Other Decisions.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has sustained a protest raised by the Didier, March Company of New York regarding the classification of exhausters and pumps of metal and earthenware. Duty was assessed under the present law at the rate of 55 per cent. ad valorem as earthenware, decorated. The importers set up the contention that the merchandise is not decorated and does not need to be for the purpose of utility. Judge Hay agrees with the contention of the importers and sustains the protest. The Collector is ordered to make a reliquidation in harmony with the finding of the board.

The board has taken adverse action on a protest filed by G. W. Sheldon & Co. regarding the rates to accrue on trays made of decorated china and metal. The Appraiser of the Port reported that the merchandise is in chief value of china, whereas the importers alleged that metal is the chief component of value. Judge Hay states in his decision that the board does not exercise expert knowledge. As little or no testimony was offered, the board overrules the protest.

It was decided that base metal ornaments imported by Samuel Schiff & Co. are dutiable properly at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under the metal schedule, and not at the lower rates claimed by the firm. Judge Sharretts says that, in the absence of more specific evidence, the claims cannot be sustained. Collector Loeb's classification is therefore affirmed.

The board made a decision in favor of the claim of E. Goldberg, to the effect that he was entitled to enter scrap iron free of duty. It was assessed by the customs officials at the rate of 45 per ton, and was claimed free as American goods returned. Judge Somerville says in his decision for the board that, the requisitions having been complied with, the importer is entitled to bring in the scrap duty free. The protest is sustained and the Collector reversed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

HARRY ENGEL, manufacturer of paper boxes, 404 Broome Street, filed petition.—Liabilities, $4,918, and assets, $4,859, consisting of stock, $900; machinery and fixtures, $3,500; accounts, $414, and cash, $45.

JOSEPH GOTTESMAN, clerk, 2,363 Second Avenue, filed a petition.—Liabilities, $1,844, and no assets. The liabilities are a deficiency judgment growing out of the foreclosure sale of 209 to 266 East 114th Street.

BARNET WEINER, manufacturer of copper and brass antiques at 224 Centre Street; schedules show liabilities $9,428 and assets $3,272, consisting of stock, $2,000; machinery and fixtures, $1,000, and accounts, $272.

LOUIS DVORKIN of Fishman & Dvorkin, cloak manufacturers at 89 Mercer Street, made an assignment for the firm yesterday to Elias J. Cohen. The known liabilities are $1,030. Fishman did not sign the assignment.

OWEN TREANOR, liquor dealer, 154 Christopher Street, and Nineteenth Street and Tenth Avenue.—Petition by Sonn Brothers Company, creditor, for $787. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and made preferential payments of $1,500 to three creditors. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets, $1,000.

H. & M. KING, clothing dealers, 827 Sixth Avenue and Newark; a meeting of creditors was held yesterday at the office of Ingram & Coxe, special master, at 50 Church Street. An offer of composition was submitted at 45 cents. The schedules showed liabilities $426,005 and nominal assets $458,879.

THE SOLINGER REALTY COMPANY, 58 Delancey Street, and ISAAC SOLINGER, President and Treasurer, filed separate petitions.—Liabilities of the company, $32,702, and no available assets. Among the creditors are Rosenberg & Aaronson, $8,890; H. Hermann Trim Company, $3,209, and George Deilon, Incorporated, $2,092. Mr. Solinger's liabilities are $1,700, and assets, 10 shares of stock of the company of no value. Among his creditors are the Jefferson Bank, $6,434, and East River Mill and Lumber Company, $2,275.

HARRISON ENGINEERING COMPANY, 42 East Twenty-third Street, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago.—Schedules show liabilities $48,563, and nominal assets, $25,123, consisting of cash, $385; stationery, $171; office furniture, $1,197; testing plant, $1,500; patterns, $1,088; trade marks, $25; accounts, $8,000, and balances due on fifteen contracts, $13,414. Among the creditors are the New York Blower Company of Chicago, $13,700; Lehigh Foundry Company, $6,000; Schlater Brothers, Des Moines, $1,072; B. S. Harrison, $2,510, and J. M. Harrison, $1,383.

BURRELL BROTHERS, meat market, formerly 18 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, and Thomas Burrell, individually; schedules filed yesterday by Aaron Levy & Co., creditors, as Thomas Burrell died on April 20 last, show liabilities $2,700, and assets, $1,500, consisting of cash, $2,503; horse and wagons, $1,450; fixtures, $178, and accounts, $1,656. Among the creditors are the United Dressed Beef Company, $4,720; Aaron Levy & Co., $4,547; I. Stiefel Company, $3,889; James Burrell, $3,100, and William Burrell, $5,500. The action was themissed as to James Burrell individually some time ago.

THOMAS CONVILLE BREWING COMPANY, 328 to 336 East Forty-sixth Street; a meeting of creditors was held yesterday at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee, 68 William Street, to prove claims and elect a Trustee. Two candidates for Trustee were nominated, A. Gordon Murray, receiver, and John J. O'Grady, a lawyer. The referee allowed thirty-six claims to vote and eight were rejected on technical objections. Mr. Murray received twenty-four votes, aggregating $15,000, and Mr. O'Grady received twelve votes, aggregating $59,500 in claims. As neither candidate had a majority in number and amount the referee declared no election, and he appointed Mr. Murray as Trustee under a bond of $25,000. Mr. Murray stated the entire assets had been sold and he had a balance of $28,000 cash after paying all expenses of the receivership and allowances made by the court. Referee Smith said he thought creditors should have some of this money at once, and he declared a dividend of 10 per cent. to be paid.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 198 business failures in the United States during the week, against 215 for the previous week and 235, 201, 236, and 167 for the corresponding weeks of 1910 to 1907. The Middle States had 56, New England 30, Southern 48, Western 36, Northwestern, 11, Far Western, 17. Canada had 39, against 28 for the preceding week. About 55 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor.

Ackerman, C. Fred—E. E. Clapp et al., $231.
Avallone, Joseph—J. Latella, $182.
Baker, Hyman D.—J. W. Hummel, $338.
Buchman, Albert, et al.—H. A. Oppenheimer, $3,281.
Vrodsky, Louis E.—

Business Chances.

Because a man wishes to dispose of his business does not necessarily mean that the business is of no value. The business may be thriving, and the owner wishes to sell, perhaps, on account of health or other business.

¶ Advertisements presented for publication in The New York Times are examined. Those that seek to mislead are rejected, while those that show merit are accepted. This scrutiny makes the Business Opportunity Columns of The Times dependable and well worth reading.

Lost

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.10 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—39th St. Theatre, Wednesday matinee, pair of gold lorgnettes, 8 diamonds, monogram "J. G. V." on chain, with small baroque pearl; liberal reward. J. Ottman, 210 East 69th St.

LOST.—Aug. 23 or 24, lady's gold watch and chain, between 104th St. and Grand Central Station; reward for return will be paid. Frank J. McBarron, 160 Broadway, N. Y. C.

LOST.—Package J. Spencer Turner Co. coupons; payment stopped; liberal reward for return. Room 103, 40 Wall St., New York City.

LOST—Somewhere between Wallabout Market and Metropolitan Av., one diamond-studded cuff button; reward. 140 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Gold monogram initialed A. A. M.; finder will be rewarded for return to A. Moses, 676 Broadway, Broadway Bargain House.

LOST—Diamond clover pin, between Amsterdam Av., Central Park West. Reward for return or send pawn ticket 168 West 80th St.

LOST.—Gold braided fob, in Hudson Tunnel; plate attached with monogram. Reward for return to Kaufman Brothers, Paterson, N. J.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch and fob, case No. 386,085, between 50th and 125th Sts. and 5th Av. Reward. Forbes, 300 Central Park West.

LOST—Friday, from auto, Manhattan to Rockaway, red case, clothing; liberal reward. Wade, Rockaway Beach.

LOST—Ring, two diamonds, emerald, 5th Av., 21st St., liberal reward. Moller, 160 5th Av.

LOST—Round diamond pin, Aug. 17; suitable reward on return. Manning, 145 West 69th St.

$500.00 REWARD
for three-stone diamond drop earring lost Aug. 23, Edgemere, L. I.
Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Found

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND, Aug. 24.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. (Hudson Tubes.) Apply 127 Christopher St.: File, eyeglasses, purse, gloves, railroad ticket, package.

FOUND—Aug. 25, JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD. Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J.: Pocketbook, prayer beads, cane.

FOUND—Aug. 25, NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Two hats, packages, purse, pair of gloves, suitcase, coat.

FOUND—Aug. 25, LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Two packages, 4 umbrellas.

FOUND—Aug. 25, LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau Hoboken, N. J.: Suitcase, pocketbook, umbrella, 3 packages.

FOUND—Aug. 25, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: On trains—package, umbrella, grip, lady's umbrella, cane, umbrella, photo.

FOUND—Aug. 25, ERIE RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Seven umbrellas, package of paper, satchel, package of collars, package, cardcase, umbrella, men's belt, package of trousers, raincoat, cap.

FOUND—Aug. 25, NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION: Apply Baggage Room, 53d St. and 7th Av.: Nightgown, umbrella, manuscript, ring, hat, umbrella, umbrella, hat, package, gloves, book, suitcase.

Business Opportunities

40c. a line 1 time; 55c. a line 3 times a week; $1.74 a line 7 consecutive times.

A manufacturer, branching out his business, offers an exceptional opportunity to an intelligent young man who will invest not less than $500 and services; will receive large interest and $25 weekly; money can be secured by outstanding accounts; no special experience required; references exchanged. "Fully Established," R 301 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted with $5,000 to invest, with or without services, in most sound, safe gold mining proposition; no possible chance to lose a cent; investor guaranteed to make $20,000 in 18 months' time. Address Mine Owner, Room 207, 309 Broadway, New York.

PARTNER wanted for hardware, painting, and glazing business, or will sell outright. Adress Opportunity, 708 Columbus Av.

Help Wanted, Female

35c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in fire insurance office; must be intelligent, accurate, and able to handle routine work without dictation. T 203 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

35c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

A COLLEGE MAN'S OPPORTUNITY.—One of America's largest publishers has an opening on its advertising staff for a young college man, who has decided to make advertising his profession; the man who fills this position must possess originality and creative ability; he must be full of life and enthusiasm; he must be able to meet big men in a manner which pleases; he must be an unusual man; make your answer to this show your ability to qualify. Opportunity, T 108 Times.

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANTS and office managers for manufacturing plants in Brooklyn and Bronx; applicants must state fully their experience, the salary they have earned, and give references. Y 82 Times.

MANAGER.—Experienced in selling and office work for manufacturing company; thirty to thirty-five years old; technical experience desirable; state fully experience, education, record. Address President, P. O. Box 966, N. Y. City.

MEN over 25 to act as salesmen and collectors; must come well recommended; good-paying, steady position. Apply all day, 217 W. 125th St., Room 18.

ORNAMENTAL IRON DRAUGHTSMEN wanted; call before 12 o'clock any morning with samples of work. Richey, Browne & Donald, Inc., Flushing Av., near Metropolitan Av., Maspeth, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—A good man to solicit orders for large printing office; previous experience and knowledge of business necessary. Apply Superintendent, Eagle Job Printing Department, Washington and Johnson Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—A man who can close contracts; married man preferred; aged 24 to 35; salary and commission; high-class work; floaters not wanted; resident of Brooklyn preferred. Y 167 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling South, Pacific Coast, acquainted with department stores, to carry manufacturer's line of jewelry novelties as side line. Y 160 Times.

WANTED—Estimator and draftsman familiar with steel plate and general boiler shop work for New York; state age, qualifications, and salary expected. T 205 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted
Employment Bureaus.

30c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

POSITIONS OPEN TO-DAY.
Office manager, executive experience, $40.
Bookkeeper, club experience, neat, $25.
Junior clerks, (2,) neat appearance, $40 month.
Office assistant, little stenography, $15.
Bookkeeper, female, $15; stenographers, (2,) $12.
Bank messengers, (2,) neat appearance, $30 month.
Stockkeeper, garage, shop work, $12.
Boys, (3,) office, stock, $3-$6.
Employers' Reference Service, (Agency,) 146 West 25d St.

Country Board

60c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Staten Island.

Nicely furnished cool rooms, private bath; running water; excellent table; single, $10; double, $20 upward; shade trees; on beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; hour from city. The Willows, Huguenot Park, Staten Island. Tel. 916—Tottenville.

New York State.

Minisceongo Farm.—An ideal spot for recreation; delightful in early Fall; beautiful scenery; large, airy rooms; excellent German table; special rates. Werner, Stony Point, N. Y.

Trained nurse will board and care for semi-invalids, nervous, elderly, or convalescent persons, in beautiful, modern country home; excellent food; fine driving. Y 147 Times.

August and September, ideal months in the mountains. Before choosing your vacation resort get descriptive circular. Hillair Farm, Wallkill, New York.

New Jersey.

"COLUMBIA," Butler, N. J.—Hydropathic. Kneipp, massage, osteopathic, faradic, milk, regeneration treatment scientifically; refuge for neurasthenic, rheumatic; stomach circulatory trouble; $16, (circular.)

An ideal place to rest, at "Overlook," Morristown, N. J.; 1½ miles from station; fine view, plenty shade, good table; vegetables, fruits, milk, eggs, all from place. Tel. 428.

Arlington Villa, 486 Bramhall Av., Jersey City.—Fine rooms, with board; also table guests; telephone.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good knowledge stenography; moderate salary; best references. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of typewriting; neat young lady; 20. Faithful, 1,751 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

MOTHER'S ASSISTANT.—By refined young woman; kindergarten graduate; sewer; understands physical care; fond of children.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; competent; thorough; with reliable firm. R 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience law and commercial; $15-$18. Miss R 271 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Day's work, plain cooking and mending, from 8 to 6, by young white woman of good character and references. Mrs. Fisher, 405 East 125th St. Call Friday, Saturday. Write.

YOUNG LADY having spare time would like copying to do at home. Y 155 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 11 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 23 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, 24, result producer, desires position; best references. Address E. W., Y 160 Times.

ASSISTANT WINE STEWARD wishes position; some experience barkeeping. Charles Schaefer, 222 East 84th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience; general ledger, cost accounting; monthly statements; excellent references. Y 106 Times.

BOY.—Excellent education, good penman, quick at figures, accurate, reliable, punctual, some experience filing letters and general office work, some knowledge of typewriting, very highly recommended; $6 weekly. Cecil Cryar, 819 East 9th St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; competent, sober, and industrious; do own repairing; can furnish references. Charles Senfert, 409 East 85th St.

COLLECTOR.—Reliable service collection mercantile accounts anywhere. Kerr, 32 Union Square. 'Phone, 2545 Stuyvesant.

DRUGGIST.—Position wanted by New York State licensed pharmacist with experience as manager. Y 140 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, &c.—Young man, 24, excellent penman, office assistant or clerical work; references. Y 149 Times.

Situations Wanted
Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers. Office Service Co. (Agency) 50 Pine St. Tel. 5425 John.

Domestic.

COMPETENT colored help, all trades, supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 'Phone 1558—Riverside.

COOK, general workers, day workers, porters, elevator man. Instant Relief Agency, 'Phone 7288 Morningside.

HELP.—Select colored help furnished. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 8th Av. 'Phone Harlem—6370.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 214 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms, with board; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

57TH AV., 47.—Large and small rooms, private baths; transients and table guests.

127H ST., 44 WEST.—Entire floor four rooms, together or separate, with superior board; references.

16T HST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; excellent board; telephone.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; private bath; table guests; exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large single rooms; private bath; house and table strictly first-class; references.

52D ST., 254 WEST.—Large and small rooms; ample closets; running water; good home cooking.

58TH ST., 306 West.—Scrupulously clean, large room; hot water supply; home cooking; homelike; references.

64TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large rooms; suites, private bath; excellent table board; telephone.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior table; Summer rates; telephone; references.

72D ST., 261 AND 263 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone; references.

72D ST., 172 WEST.—Unusually handsome large rooms with and without bath; excellent table; references.

73D ST., 154 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table guests; references.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table guests accommodated; telephone 1336 Columbus.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, home cooking, parlor dining; table guest; telephone; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; home cooking; parlor dining; table guests; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 121 WEST.—Sixteenth year; Summer rates; rooms; private baths; references.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; telephone; reasonable; table guests.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, parlor dining; Southerners, Westerners desired; transients accommodated; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table board; references required.

76TH ST., 115 WEST.—Very desirable second floor, private bath; excellent table.

76TH ST., 174 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; moderate; reference.

76TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table guests.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with or without board; parlor dining; transients.

79TH, 132 WEST.—The Bonheur, newly renovated and furnished; rooms and suites with and without private baths; steam heat; large parlors; light, attractive dining room; references.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

76TH ST., 121 WEST.—Board with rooms; private bath; high-grade.

80TH ST., 141-143 WEST.—Desirable rooms, newly decorated; private bath; parlor dining room; references.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Unusual table at usual price; best market affords; rooms, home environment.

81ST ST., 151 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE; FOR GENTLEMEN OR COUPLE; EXCELLENT CUISINE, BEST OF SERVICE; ALL CONVENIENCES.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Beautiful, comfortable rooms; excellent table; high-class Jewish house; table guests.

81ST ST., 156 WEST.—Fine rooms with good board; gentlemen, couple; table board; reference.

82D ST., 50-52 WEST.—Suite of two rooms, with sleeping porch and private bath; open plumbing; electric light. Telephone Schuyler—8297.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Every room, bath steam heated, parquetted; electricity; excellent cooking; telephone; table board.

83D ST., 55 WEST.—In small private boarding house, one large room and bath; suitable for two gentlemen; table board.

85TH ST., 122 WEST.—Large, small rooms; German cooking; gentleman preferred; references.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate 2 gentlemen or couple; exclusive, refined, newly furnished, Jewish home; access surface, Subway, elevated; references exchanged.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant rooms; handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board; telephone; near Park.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large, small rooms; near Park; convenient Subway, elevated; table guests accommodated.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Well-furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; telephone; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Rooms, with board; also large back parlor; homelike. Telephone 7462—Riverside.

95TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; private bath; business people preferred; telephone.

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Private bath suites; single rooms, running water, bath adjacent, $8; 2 meals; parlor dining room; table boarders, $4.50, $5.50; only respectable parties accommodated.

104TH ST., 29 WEST. "L."—Large, comfortable rooms; superior table; telephone; refined surroundings; table guests.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; comfortable, furnished rooms; superior table; homelike surroundings; table guests.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated large and small rooms; private baths; excellent table.

117TH ST., 407 WEST.—Two large rooms, southern exposure; suite or singly; telephone Morningside—8136.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served; Subway, trolley.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Large corner room overlooking Morningside Park; celebrated table; rooms $5 to $7.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside—Single rooms; suites; board optional; Summer rates.

123D ST., (2,053, 7th Av.)—Airy, well-kept rooms; steam; home cooking. 'Phone 4108—Morningside.

125TH ST., 243 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; excellent table; modern improvements; hot water supply; moderate.

137TH ST., 602 WEST, (Broadway Subway, Riverside.)—Large, beautiful front room; German cooking; private. Klesin.

139TH ST., 604 WEST, (Apartment 24.)—One or two men can be accommodated; table board.

149TH, 540 to 546 WEST, (The Audubon.)—Beautiful, healthful section; refined social surroundings; clean, bright rooms; good home board; Broadway Subway; famous drive Hudson River near by; houses newly renovated; bathroom adjoining every room; private telephone; excellent service; very reasonable rates.

LA PORTE HOTEL, (117th St. and Amsterdam Av.)—First-class apartment hotel; elegant rooms, single, en suite; newly decorated; terms moderate; highest elevation in Manhattan; home cooking.

MANHATTAN AV., 477, (120th.)—Front parlor, suitable doctor, dentist; large bedrooms; running water; references.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Opposite Stuyvesant Park.)—Handsome back parlor, private bath; single and double rooms; telephone; table guests.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; exceptionally good board; telephone.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; telephone.

63D ST., 23 EAST, (604-606 Madison Av.)—Second floor suites; also single rooms; excellent board; parlor dining; autumn transients accommodated.

50TH ST., 40 EAST.—Beautiful suites, or rooms; separate; elevator; fine table; reasonable; American.

89TH ST., 1,345 Lexington Av.—Large, small rooms; married couple, gentlemen; parlor dining; 'phone. Gross.

IRVING PLACE, 71.
Large and small rooms, private bath; $3.50 up.

MADISON AV., 839, (70th St.)—Rooms or board; Summer prices; breakfast in rooms; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76, (Near Borough Hall Subway Station.)—Delightfully cool rooms; excellent table; moderate rates. 'Phone 1798—Main

Board Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

YOUNG LADY would like small room and board, between 45th and 65th Sts.; permanent. Miss Duffy, 118 East 59th St.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

6TH ST., 8 WEST.—Single and double rooms, handsomely furnished; every modern convenience, including telephone on every floor.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite or single; delightfully cool; electric lights; references.

18TH ST., 104 WEST, (6th Av.)—Exceptionally desirable square and hall rooms; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern conveniences; Southerners accommodated; references.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Rooms in well-kept Southern home; persons with reliable references.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Neatly furnished, clean, cool rooms; shower bath; $2 upward; gentlemen. Hughes.

46TH, 43 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private baths; running water; telephone; reference; gentlemen.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms; private bath; all conveniences; for gentlemen.

63D ST., 135 WEST.—Lady having private house will board one or two refined gentlemen or married couple; homelike, reasonable; telephone; reference.

68TH ST., 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large, small rooms; with, without bath; electric light; 'phone; reasonable.

70TH ST., 133 WEST.—Room, private bath, steam heat; house with owner; gentleman only.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Large, cool, well-furnished sitting room and alcove bedroom adjoining; private house; $25 month; gentleman; references.

73D ST., 173 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; first-class house.

74TH ST., 104 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences; bath; 'phone; references.

74TH ST., 106 WEST.—Large and small rooms; single or en suite; Summer rates; references; telephone.

74TH ST., 104 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; bath; telephone; moderate.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—A few choice rooms in private house; electric light; telephone.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable one or two gentlemen; all conveniences; references, reasonable.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room, dressing room, suitable one, two gentlemen; reference.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large and small rooms; also doctor's suite; every convenience; Summer rates.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Second floor, consisting of two large rooms; private bath; suitable party of gentlemen.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelors; large, handsome rooms; high-class house; quiet and refined; references.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Medium-sized room, also small room; newly decorated; elevated; Subway; telephone.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished; adjoining bath; southern exposure; telephone.

82D ST., 128 WEST—Every room bath steam heated, parqueted, electricity; doctor's suite; telephone.

82D ST., 150 WEST.—Large, medium rooms with dressing room and bath adjoining; references.

82D ST., 119 WEST.—Doctor's office; fully equipped; parlor floor; private bath.

83D, 161 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, single or suite; all conveniences; reasonable; telephone.

84TH ST., 109 WEST.—Two elegantly furnished, large, light rooms, connecting or separate; running water; ground floor; select location; gentlemen. Schnarr.

84TH ST., 124 WEST.—Comfortable front parlor; two gentlemen or business couple; private family. Hoffmann.

85TH ST., 106 WEST.—Delightful rooms; every convenience; ideal location; near Subway and "L."; references.

86TH ST., 310 WEST.—Desirable second floor; will separate; also other rooms; Subway; gentlemen; references.

91ST ST., 64 WEST.—Newly renovated, furnished rooms, single, en suite; shower bath; permanent guests; reference.

93D ST., Riverside.—Beautiful rooms in new apartment, unfurnished or furnished to suit. 'Phone 848—River.

95TH ST., 330 WEST.—Private family will rent beautiful room to gentleman; elevator; apartment 33.

96TH ST., 138 WEST.—Homelike room; airy; convenient location; subway, L expresses; breakfast optional. Scott.

96TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large bedroom; all conveniences; subway, L; $2.50. Bannigan.

102D ST., 802 WEST.—Residence near Riverside Drive; handsomely furnished room; large; accommodations; all conveniences; reasonable; 'phone.

102D ST., 210 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Daintily furnished parlor suite; excellent transportation; reasonable. Clarke.

102D ST., 211, Corner Broadway.—Beautiful outside large, smaller room; private family; moderate; references. Fradklin.

103D, 109 WEST.—Front rooms; private entrance; two gentlemen; twin beds; piano; reasonable. Demar.

107TH ST., 210 WEST.—Large, bright, attractive, front room; closets; elevator; Southern family; references. White.

112TH ST., 504 WEST, (Cathedral Heights.)—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; elevator, telephone; Broadway Subway; restaurant in house; New Englander; references. Merriam.

112TH ST., 505 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, front; sunny; 'phone; private entrance; very reasonable. Willford.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Private suite with bath; also other handsome rooms without board; private house; opposite Columbia University Library.

117TH ST., 407 WEST.—Two large rooms, southern exposure; suite or singly; 'phone Morningside 8136.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Breezy Morningside Heights; large and small rooms; elevator; Subway, trolley. Smith.

118TH ST., 418 WEST, (Morningside Heights, Near Columbia College.)—Attractive rooms; elevator; Subway, trolley. Rainer.

419 WEST 118TH ST.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; 5TH WEST.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, half block east Broadway; Bancroft Apartments.—Just completed; none finer; beautiful rooms; furnished, unfurnished; single, suites; private baths; electric lights; elevators; most attractive dining room.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Cool corner; four windows; modern; telephone; en suite; $3-$5. Hungerford.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally cool front rooms; kitchen; elevator; references. Apt. 21.

122D ST., 522 WEST.—Beautiful suite; private bath; outside single rooms; elevator apartment; reasonable. Carter.

124TH ST., 541 WEST.—Elevator apartment; one large front room, $5; medium-sized room, $3; telephone, electric light. Apartment 64.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Nicely furnished room for refined party; references; private telephone. Fisher.

FURNISHED ROOMS in elegant apartment hotel; $5 per week upward. Morningside—7600. Apt. 309.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600.—Rooms facing river, single, en suite; private baths; meal accommodation. Pierson.

THE NEW YORK,
22 West 60th St. Tel. 5891—Columbus.
High-class bachelor quarters, furnished, unfurnished, single, en suite; rates $6-$15 weekly; monthly reduction; including private baths, hot, cold water all rooms; extreme cleanliness; overabundance hot water; restaurant attached. One block all transportations.

East Side.

22D ST., 45 EAST.—Pleasant rooms in refined house; $5 to $7 week; references.

33D ST., 15 EAST.—Large, single room for gentleman; also two connecting rooms, suitable for gentlemen or man and wife. Telephone 5296—Madison.

40TH, 5 EAST.—Handsome double, single rooms; electric light, private baths, hall service. 'phone.

45TH ST., 23 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with baths; Summer rates; gentlemen; references.

49TH ST., 50 EAST, near Madison.—Attractive rooms, large and small; clean, comfortable; reference; telephone.

55TH ST., 24 EAST.—Finely furnished large room, dressing room, bath, and telephone.

1.—76TH ST., 12 EAST.—Attractive rooms, ideal Summer location; board optional; Summer rates.

LEXINGTON AV., 626.—Scrupulously clean, well-kept house; large room, suitable for 2; separate beds; $5; hot and cold running water; every convenience.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (624.)—Homelike rooms; also back parlor; bath; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

MADISON AV., 2,094, cor. 129th St.—Attractive, homelike rooms; all conveniences; refined surroundings; reasonable prices.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, with reception room and extension; all handsomely furnished. Apply 1,041 Madison Av.

Unfurnished Rooms Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

School teacher desires unfurnished room, private family, privilege bath; breakfast optional; location, above 72d St.; give full description and price. Y 164 Times.

For Sale

30c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Slightly used office furniture, desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, typewriters, safes, cash registers, time clocks, mimeographs, multigraphs, adding machines, Neostyles, bookcases, partition. Nathan's, White St. and West Broadway.

Desks, partitions, telephone booths, tables, chairs, wardrobes, mirrors, wall fixtures, business furniture all kinds. Finn Bros., 50-60 Franklin, 356 Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange

30c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Wanted—For foreign market, second-hand automatic vaudeville slot machines; must be in first-class working order and condition and stand thorough test and examination. Give full particulars and price to Y 151 Times.

Church Services To-morrow

Baptist.

CALVARY, 123 West 57th, Dr. R. S. MacARTHUR, Minister.—11 A. M., Rev. Donald McIntyre will preach. Subject, "An Inviting Cup."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 924 St. and Amsterdam Av., Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by Rev. Albert G. Lawson, D. D., of Waterbury, Conn.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison Avenue, Cor. 31st Street.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR,
REV. F. W. HAGAR
will preach Sunday morning and evening.
11 A. M.—"CHRIST OUR LIFE."
8 P. M.—"DAYS OF SHADOW AND SUNSHINE."
Services will be held in SANDERS HALL, Parish House, 31st St., adjoining church.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. WILLIAM A. KIRKWOOD, Assistant Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

Disciples of Christ (Christian.)

FIRST CHURCH, 142 WEST 81ST ST.
WILLIAM L. FISHER, Minister.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Lutheran.

EVANG. LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d.—W. M. Horn, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. Church open all Summer.

Methodist Episcopal.

7th Av. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St.
JOHN WESLEY HILL, Pastor.
DUBOIS H. LOUX, Associate Pastor.
11, Dr. Loux, "The Little Blessings."
8, Carl W. Hamilton, "The Princely Guest."

Presbyterian.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Dr. Albert Parker Fitch of Andover Seminary will preach at 11 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av. and 55th St.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Rev. W. MAJOR SCOTT, M. A., of London, will preach. While the front of the church is being altered services will be held in the chapel, 7 West 55th St.
Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
has removed and is now worshipping in EARL HALL OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, (entrance 117th St. and Broadway.)
WALTER D. BUCHANAN, D. D., MINISTER, PREACHES AT 11 A. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, northeast corner of 73d St.
Public worship at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
155th St., Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Av.
REV. JOHN R. MACKAY, Ph. D., Pastor.
Rev. Lowrie D. Corey, Assistant Minister.
11 A. M.—"The Heart of Prayer," sermon by Mr. Corey.
8:45 P. M.—Open-Air Service, Riverside Drive and 155th St.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av., 11th to 12th St.,
Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. James A. McCague, 11 A. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Av., corner 105th St.
REV. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. F. De WITT TALMAGE, D. D., Chambers-Wylie Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

Protestant Episcopal.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.—Holy Communion, 8. Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. F. A. McElwain, 11. Evensong, 8.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th Street.
Sunday, Aug. 27.
8, Holy Communion; 11 and 4, Preacher, Dean GEORGE HODGES, D. D.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. G. H. Barry, D. D., Rector. Low masses, 7:30, 9; high mass, 10:45; evensong, 4.

CHURCH of the TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29th.—Services, 7, 8, 10:30, 5.—Mass and Sermon, 10:30.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th—8, 11, 8, 11. Rev. W. A. Smith; 8, Mr. Eddy.

SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av., cor. 44th St.
Sunday mornings at 8:30 and 11 o'clock. Full choir will be present. Seats free.
PREACHER, AUG. 27TH.
The Rev. J. STUART HOLDEN, D. D., Rector St. Paul's Church, Portman Sq., London.
The Services of the Clergy may be had day or night. Telephone 7225—Bryant.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services: 7:00, 10:00 A. M., (Sermon); 3:30 P. M.
Weekday Services: 7:30, 9:00 A. M.; 3 P. M.
Rev. Stuart L. Tyson, Chaplain University of the South, will preach at 11 o'clock service every Sunday during Summer.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.
The public is cordially invited to the services, both on Sundays and on weekdays.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D.D., Minister.
Rev. David Van Strien will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Heart's Echo to God's Voice."
Evening—"The Man at the Top."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, Minister.
Rev. Daniel Hoffman Martin, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"What and Where Is Heaven!"
Evening—"The World's Quest."

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister.
Rev. J. Fred Berg, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M. at 221 East 15th St., Manhattan; and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4th Av. and 20th St.
Union Service at 11 A. M., conducted by Rev. LEON A. HARVEY. Subject: "EVERY DAY RELIGION." The public invited.

Other Services.

Dr. McIVOR-TYNDALL of London, England, DURYEA HALL, 200 West 72d St. Sunday, 11 A. M., subject, "Behold the Gateway."

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th Street and 8th Avenue, Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor.—Sunday, August 27th, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. F. V. D. Garretson of Philadelphia will preach both morning and evening.

TENT EVANGEL,
West 124th St., bet. Amn. & Morningside.
REV. H. M. WHARTON, SUNDAY, 10:30, 3:30 and 8 P. M.
REV. DR. HUTTON, Glasgow, (expected.) Monday and Tuesday, at 8 P. M.
REV. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D., Friday, Sept. 1, and Sept. 3, at 3:30.

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished

30c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

A—102 WEST 93D ST.,
adjoining Aqueduct Park; apartments of 7 large, light rooms, every improvement, hall service; rents, $60 to $70.
FIRM J. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

Owner leaving city will sublet $1,200 flat, seven rooms and bath, all overlooking Hudson River, for $1,000 per annum. Parker, 6—D, Fort View Apartments, 181st and Haven Av.

East Side.

WHITMAN ON STAND IN GEIDEL TRIAL

Prosecutor Tells How the Youth Confessed to Him the Murder of Broker Jackson.

SAYS HE LIKED THE BELLBOY

Wife in the Next Room Did Not Hear the Crime—Cross-Examination Over Quickly and Prosecution Rests.

There came a moment yesterday in the trial of Paul Geidel for the murder of William Henry Jackson when the spectators in General Sessions leaned forward with keen interest to catch every word of the vivid descriptions of a witness who had been one of the very first to look upon the body of the slain broker in his room in the Iroquois Hotel. The witness was Broker Jackson's nearest neighbor, District Attorney Whitman, whose parlor adjoined that of Mr. Jackson, and whose bedroom was just across a narrow hall.

District Attorney Whitman was on the stand for twenty minutes or more as a resident of the Iroquois Hotel, and then for ten minutes as a public official, charged with the duty of seeing that every defendant from whom a confession is accepted has been protected in his legal rights in giving it.

With Mr. Whitman's testimony the prosecution rested its case against Geidel. Judge Crain favored opening at once with the defense, but when Lawyer James Gray of Geidel's counsel pleaded that the work of listening to the prosecution's case had proved very taxing to him and had left him in no condition to open his case at once, an adjournment was granted until Monday morning.

When asked on what lines he would lay the defense, Mr. Gray declared that he would open with an effort to have Geidel's alleged confession to the police stricken from the testimony and all of the police testimony concerning the confession. If this failed, he said, he would attempt to compel the prosecution to rest its case on one of the two counts in the indictment—either on that charging that Jackson came to death from strangulation or upon the count charging that the cause of death was unknown. On the choice of the prosecution as to which count shall stand, if the motion is granted, will depend largely the character of the defense, Mr. Gray declared.

Mr. Gray showed a marked disinclination yesterday to cross-examine at length the witnesses for the prosecution, as he did those who told on Thursday of Geidel's confessions.

Many Versions of Confession.

When District Attorney Whitman took the stand five separate versions of the confession, as well as one written out by Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty and signed by the defendant, had been introduced in evidence. To these Mr. Whitman added another. A result of cross-questioning the first witnesses to the confession had been only to emphasize its points and bring them out even more clearly than the prosecutor had been able to do. Acting on this experience, Mr. Gray allowed the District Attorney to escape with only a minor query or two. Judge Crain, however, was more insistent. After Assistant District Attorney Nott had led his chief through a series of explanations of the way the murder probably occurred and had announced that he rested his case, Judge Crain took Mr. Whitman in hand for the questioning which Mr. Gray did not care to undertake.

Judge Crain asked if living in West Forty-fourth Street was a pleasant thing, conducive of such quiet as would enable a resident in the Iroquois to hear what was going on in rooms across the hall, or if automobiles serving the many near-by clubs proved distracting to the nerves and tended to drown noises from adjoining apartments.

Mr. Whitman replied that the Iroquois was not peaceful and quiet, and that West Forty-fourth Street was a very noisy one, especially the block on which he lived, so that the murder might easily have occurred without his hearing it. He explained that a hallway intervened between his bedroom and that of Mr. Jackson, and that between his parlor and that of Mr. Jackson was no intervening space. After explaining that on the night of the murder he left his apartment shortly after 9 o'clock and did not return until midnight, Mr. Gray interposed a question:

"Was your apartment empty or occupied while you were out during the period when the murder is alleged to have been committed?"

"It was occupied."

"By whom?"

Mrs. Whitman Heard Nothing.

"By Mrs. Whitman. She was alone. The nurse, who otherwise would have been with her, was absent in the country with our child."

"Did Mrs. Whitman hear any unusual noise in the room across the hall?"

"No, she did not."

"Did you know Paul Geidel?"

"Not by that name. We knew him as Paul. I saw him often in the hotel. Sometimes I saw him in the elevator going up or down while assisting my wife or the nurse with our little one."

"Did you ever have any trouble with Geidel while you knew him at the hotel?"

"No, I rather liked the boy."

When Mr. Nott stood up to examine Mr. Whitman, he commenced by asking him the usual questions of where he lived and his occupation.

"I am the District Attorney of New York County," said Mr. Nott's chief without the slightest indication that this question might seem superfluous.

After Mr. Whitman had verified the police version of the finding of the body and of the visit of Coroner Winterbottom, during which a towel was taken from the bathroom to wash Mr. Jackson's face and then dropped across his body before the Central Office detectives had arrived, Mr. Nott asked:

"Did you know Mr. Jackson?"

"Yes," replied the District Attorney. "I saw Paul go to his room at times with ice water as he came to ours. When I was summoned to Police Headquarters and saw Paul near Commissioner Dougherty's desk I asked him if he knew me and who I was. He said he did. I did not believe then he could be guilty. I was shown some notes that Commissioner Dougherty had written down. They were the opening of a confession.

"I said to Paul, 'I want you to know that what you say here may be used against you at any time.' He said he understand that, and still wanted to make a statement. I repeated what I had said to him, and cautioned him again as to his rights. Commissioner Dougherty informed me that he also had cautioned him similarly.

"And what did you do after cautioning Paul?" asked Mr. Nott.

Tells How Geidel Confessed.

"I listened to the reading of Commissioner Dougherty's notes until we came to the sentence, 'And then I took his watch and chain from the bureau.' That was the end of the confession so far as it had been made. Mr. Hammill, my stenographer, who had accompanied me to the Police Commissioner's office, commenced to take notes at this point and continued to take notes until the confession was completed. Up to the point where Commissioner Dougherty completed his notes it was in the form of a running story. When the stenographer commenced, it took the form of questions and answers.

"I asked Paul why he murdered Mr. Jackson, and he replied that he thought Mr. Jackson had plenty of money, and he wanted money to send to his mother, who needed it.

"I asked him why he did not come into my room to rob me instead of trying to steal from Mr. Jackson. He replied that he had a key to Mr. Jackson's room and did not have a key to my room, and that was why he picked out Mr. Jackson's.

Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, who, next to Mr. Whitman, attracted the most interest from the spectators, told of receiving a report from Detective Van Gerbig about the chloroform bottle found in Mr. Jackson's room. He told in detail the manner in which the bottle was traced to the druggist who sold it, and from him through others to Geidel. He narrated the substance of Geidel's confession, and was then asked by Mr. Gray:

"Did you not boast in public that you kept your hand on Geidel's pulse all the time he was confessing?"

"No, I did not," retorted Mr. Dougherty. "I did not have my hands on his pulse at all while he was confessing."

"But you so boasted."

Did Feel Slayer's Pulse.

"Not about an incident at Headquarters. That occurred up at the Kane apartment, when we first found Geidel."

"What was the idea of doing it?"

"I wanted to get a line on his condition."

"If his pulse was fast he was lying; if it was normal he was truthful. Was that your idea?"

"No, it was not. I merely wished to learn how excited he was."

While Detective Dominick Reilly was amplifying his testimony of Thursday in regard to Geidel's confession he was questioned closely by Mr. Gray in regard to an Iroquois Hotel bellboy named Hoffman. Lieut. Reilly testified that he took Hoffman out to look up a painter who had been seen in the corridors of the hotel on the day of the murder. While they were out Reilly was called to the West Fiftieth Street house in which Geidel was arrested. Hoffman afterward rode to Police Headquarters in a taxicab with Reilly and other detectives. The basis of Mr. Gray's questions seemed to indicate a desire to use Hoffman later to show that Geidel's confession was improperly obtained.

Mrs. Anna Geidel, mother of the defendant, in a statement yesterday denied that she had ordered her son's lawyers to change the plan of his defense on the ground that she did not wish lies to be told about a dead man.

"If my boy goes to the electric chair," wrote Mrs. Geidel, "I will die when he dies. I could not live. I feel that when the true story of what has occurred is laid before these twelve men in all its horrible details they will give me back my boy."

Mrs. Geidel's statement, which was prepared in the office of her son's lawyers, consisted in a large part of a eulogy of the attorneys and praise for the manner in which they have conducted the case. After declaring that the lawyers were "eminently respectable and conservative" and had accepted the case only after learning that she had no money to employ counsel, Mrs. Geidel continued:

"Not one dollar has been paid to my lawyers, although they have expended a great many hundreds of dollars in unearthing the secret life of the man whom my boy is said to have killed. If I work for the rest of my life I could not even repay Mr. Cleary for the money he has expended in searching out the real facts which constitute my boy's defense."

The statement closes with an expression of sympathy for Mr. Jackson's relatives and a declaration that "I am as sorry for Dr. Jackson (brother of the dead man) as he is for me." Dr. Jackson expressed deep sympathy for Mrs. Geidel before he was called as a witness on Thursday.

MONTCLAIR'S BIRDS ARE BACK

Filling Trees in the Crescent Again That They Deserted After Slaughter.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 25.—"The birds are back!" This is the doleful cry on the Crescent to-day. Thousands of starlings, sparrows, grackles, and robins that had been scared away after the slaughter of their kind by an authorized agent of the town one night last week have returned, and the fashionable residents of the Crescent are in despair. The birds returned last night, and on one tree, where one of the Crescent residents had hung a bell with which he thought to scare away the unwelcome guests, they gathered in numbers sufficiently strong to keep the bell tolling all night by their very weight.

"Smoke them out!" "Try a spray of ammonia!" "Put camphor balls in the trees!" "Illuminate with Chinese lanterns!" "Send a boy up the tree with fire-crackers!" "Cut down the trees!" "Turn the fire hose on them!" These are some of the suggestions that are being made now since the killing of them with a shotgun last week was so universally condemned.

Henry E. Wrensch, a member of the Shade Tree Commission, said to-day that Chief Forester John A. Anderson, whose name was signed to the permit that Peter Stevens, the town employe, carried when he slaughtered the birds, will have to explain his conduct to the commission when he returns from his vacation in Massachusetts. The Secretary of the New Jersey Audubon Society was in conference with Commissioner Wrensch to-day in reference to the killing of robins and other protected birds in the general slaughter last week.

Attention was called to-day to the vegetation in one of the vacant plots on the Crescent during the three years of occupation by the birds. Under one tree, for instance, there are perhaps a hundred ampelopsis vines of one and two years' growth, showing that the flock roosting in that tree go to a feeding ground where ampelopsis berries are to be found. Under another only poke berries flourish. Students of bird life are finding other matters of interest connected with this odd bird colony.

MRS. SUYDAM LOSES.

No Alimony Pending Trial of Suit Against Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 25.—Ex-State Excise Commissioner Marcus L. Ward Suydam won the first round to-day in the suit brought against him for maintenance by his wife. Mrs. Suydam charged that she had been compelled to leave her husband because of a statutory offense committed by him. She applied to the court for counsel fee and allimony pending the final determination of the action. To-day Vice Chancellor Walker refused the application.

This decision was only in the preliminary hearing, in which the real merits of the case were not considered. The suit will now go on to the final hearing. Miss Sadie Consolloy is named as the co-respondent.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Simon Beyer, President of the West Newark Mill and Lumber Company, was proceeding east in Springfield Avenue yesterday in his automobile when Frank Finn, in charge of a brewery truck, cut across in front of him. The pole of the truck struck Mr. Beyer in the head. He was removed to the Newark Private Hospital, with a fractured skull. Finn was arrested.

NEWARK.—Thieves bored through the floor of Frederick L. Hertsberg's store, 571 Orange Street, early yesterday and carried off men's furnishing goods estimated at about $1,000. About a week ago, a store in Orange Street was robbed in a similar manner.

HACKENSACK.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hummer of Clinton Street will start to-morrow to walk to Montana, which they expect to reach by next Christmas. Mr. Hummer is 23 years old and his wife, 21. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Hummer will go first to New York to receive from Mayor Gaynor a letter which they promise to deliver to the Mayor of Butte, Mont.

MONTCLAIR.—Members of the Democratic Club friendly to Gov. Wilson are urged to attend the meeting of the club next Tuesday evening in Unity Hall. The call is assigned by John R. Livermore, Dr. Richard Cole Newton, Charles H. Baker, Richard W. Barkley, W. L. Ludlum, Councilman William H. Senior, and Otto G. Wierum, who say: "It is understood that some misguided members plan to introduce a resolution of indorsement of the deposed Chairman of the State Committee, James R. Nugent. The object of such a move could only be to affront the Governor and his supporters. Please attend the meeting and by your votes evert such a disgrace to the party in our town, if any such resolution should be proposed." The warning is said to presage a lively meeting.

WHITEHOUSE.—While picking potatoes on his farm early yesterday morning, George W. Farley found a silver coin dated 1737. It is about the size of a half dollar, and bears a few words, but they are not legible.

TRENTON.—Vice Chancellor Walker has signed an order restraining the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad from paying to Estell Evans, as agent for Atlantic City, $135,000, the sum fixed by the Condemnation Commissioners as the value of land desired by the railroad to build a freight station. The complainants in the suit say the land was reserved by a deed for residential purposes in the deeds, and if the road is permitted to establish a freight yard they should receive recompense.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		
12:07	828 East 65th St.; W. Kalechrash.	Loss. Trifling
12:20	55 West 125th St.; J. Benhitt.	Slight
2:15	528 East 136th St.; T. Phelps.	Slight
9:15	206 6th Av.; Hattie Davis.	$150
10:05	19 Rutgers Place; Fannie Schomberg.	Trifling
P. M.		
1:20	12 Washington Place; unknown.	$80
3:40	304 E. 17th St.; Schilder & Selzler.	Trifling
4:30	256 E. 104th St.; Herman Pritkin.	$5
5:00	60 E. 19th St.; Hyman Barber.	$1,500
5:05	77 E. 3d St.; Esther Rathman.	$25
6:20	136 7th Av.; Ivan Rousseau.	Slight
7:30	540 E. 84th St.; Alex Ansowitz.	$50

BINKERD POINTS OUT JOKERS IN CHARTER

Proposed Document Needs Redrafting from End to End, He Tells Legislative Committee.

ESTIMATE BOARD CRIPPLED

Sinking Fund Commission Put In Its Place, the Speaker Declares—Protests from the Public Service Commission.

The Cities Committees of the Senate and Assembly last night concluded its hearings on the proposed new Charter for this city. The joint committee will sit in secret sessions throughout next week, beginning Monday, to whip the prospective Charter into form for passage soon after the Legislature convenes on Sept. 6.

A formidable schedule was down for yesterday's hearing. It included Rapid Transit, Police, Fire, Dock and Ferries, Water, Gas and Electricity; Health, Civil Service, and some minor departments of the city administration in regard to which changes are contemplated in the proposed charter. The session wound up with Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club, and Henry Bruere, a Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, presenting some blanket objections to the provision of the Cullen-Foley Charter bill.

Mr. Binkerd brought specific information on the jokers he asserts are in the Charter, and, heedless of the attitude of the committee, began to present it.

"With due regard to the welfare of the people in this city, I wish to say," Mr. Binkerd declared, "that this proposed Charter should not be enacted without being redrafted from beginning to end. It is called a Charter for the City of New York, but the title might with more propriety be amended to read: 'An act to practically annul the result of the municipal election of 1909.'"

Mr. Binkerd first referred to Section 50 in the proposed Charter, which is supposed to define the powers of the Sinking Fund Commission.

"Instead of finding these powers defined in that section, as one might expect," he said, "you find them scattered throughout the entire Charter. Now, if one reads the Gaynor and Hammond Charter drafts and then reads this, it becomes perfectly clear what in general has happened, I know not by whose authority or on whose responsibility. Somebody has gone through these chapters, and wherever he has found the words 'Board of Estimate' and they possibly could be stricken out, he has substituted the words 'Sinking Fund Commission.' And what is the Sinking Fund Commission? A mere historical survival."

Mr. Binkerd said that if an attempt was to be made to repeal the powers of what was the Board of Directors of the New York City Corporation, the reasons for that action should be stated plainly, at least, so that there should be no secret about it.

"I do not need to reveal intimate history," said Mr. Binkerd, "but you all know that the reasons that were stated in Room 209 in the State Capitol, where this so-called Charter was framed, could not very well be discussed in public."

"We know, but you don't, what was discussed there," broke in Assemblyman James J. Hoey.

"In some strange way occasionally reliable information comes to me, Mr. Hoey," retorted the Secretary of the City Club.

Among his other "jokers," Mr. Binkerd—each time arousing protests from the committee or eliciting emphatic declarations that there was no sinister intent in framing the provisions referred to—pointed to the provision in the Board of Estimate chapter, which would make a meeting of the Board of Estimate valid even though no notice of the meeting—as required under the present Charter—should be sent to the addresses of the members.

"Will you accept a statement that nothing of the kind was intended?" asked Assemblyman Hoey.

"I am not dealing with that at all," said Mr. Binkerd. "I am merely seeking to call attention to the fact that this Charter is full of such provisions."

Another "joker," Mr. Binkerd said, was the copying of the provision in the Hammond Charter with reference to the qualifications of Borough Presidents, but the omission of the provision of the Hammond Charter that the President's removing from their respective boroughs would be subject to removal or render the office vacant automatically.

"And here is certainly a real joker," said Mr. Binkerd. "The title of Section 1,488 says: 'Rapid Transit act not to be affected.' That saving clause was drafted by the Public Service Commission, but in another section of the Charter you have given the Mayor absolute veto power on subway contracts, contrary to the rapid transit law and the present Charter."

Chairman Foley of the Assembly Cities Committee said he still was of the opinion that the Mayor had that power under the present Charter and the Rapid Transit act. Mr. Binkerd said that if he had it had never been exercised.

Another joker in Mr. Binkerd's estimate was the attempt in the new Charter to deprive the Public Service Commission of the explicit right to appeal to the Appellate Division in case a city administration should show itself so niggardly in its appropriations as to make it impossible for the commission to carry on its work properly.

Henry Bruere of the Bureau of Municipal Research urged the committee to provide that the proposed Charter be submitted to a referendum.

At the forenoon session former Public Service Commissioner Edward M. Bassett urged that the Mayor's absolute veto over subway contracts be omitte. He said that the Rapid Transit act very properly had given the Mayor veto power in reference to routes, because this involved the giving over for transit purposes of the city's streets, but that this was as far as the Mayor's powers should go. He should have nothing to say—apart from his veto in the Board of Estimate—with reference to contracts and leases.

Ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Bert Hanson protested against many provisions in the chapter dealing with the Police Department—among others the provision making Chaplains members of the uniformed force.

Fire Commissioner Johnson declared that he was satisfied with the proposed changes affecting his department.

F. E. Connover, President of the Contracting Builders' Association, protested against the proposition to give the Fire Department control over exits and fire escapes in factory and loft buildings, arguing that such control should rest with the Building Department.

Lindon Bates, Jr., former member of the Assembly and a number of representatives of building organizations urged that the Water Department, subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate, should have control of the power to provide the standardization of water fixtures in the interest of the attempt to stop waste of water.

E. H. Goodwin, representing the Civil Service Reform Association, opposed at length nearly all the provisions in the proposed Charter governing civil service matters, and urged that the regulations of the present Charter be retained.

THEFT FOLLOWS KINDNESS.

Woman Who Feeds a Hungry Girl Is Robbed Soon After—Girl Held.

Mrs. Milton H. Warner, wife of an electrician, returned to her home at 420 East 160th Street, late yesterday afternoon, to find that some one had ransacked the rooms. Everything was in disorder, but Mrs. Warner could find nothing had been taken except an envelope containing $85 belonging to her husband.

Mrs. Warner recalled that on Thursday Lillian O'Donnell of 515 East 160th Street, with whom she had a slight acquaintance, had called on her and complained that she was hungry. Mrs. Warner fed the girl, and after her departure had observed that her keys were missing.

Detective Meyer was put on the case, and he arrested Miss O'Donnell. He said she had $25 in her pocket. Mrs. O'Donnell said her daughter had been out of work for some weeks, but that she was in want, as she lived at home.

LONG TERM FOR CAR ROWDY.

Assaulted Policeman Who Was Making Peace—Gets 4 Years 3 Months.

Street car rowdyism received a blow yesterday, when Judge Malone in General Sessions sentenced Frank Koslowsky of 619 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, to four years and three months in Sing Sing and branded him as an habitual criminal.

During the trial it was proved that prisoner had started a row on a crowded Morris Avenue car on July 17 and had struck Policeman McGrath of the Morrisania Station over the head with a heavy glass bottle. The fight took place at 163d Street and Morris Avenue, when Koslowsky, with a gang of friends, boarded the car. Koslowsky declared that McGrath attacked him first, and said he did not see why he should receive a prison sentence, when his friends had only been fined $10 each in the Police Court. Judge Malone, in pronouncing sentence, said:

"Koslowsky, after a fair trial, a jury of your own selection has found you guilty of assault in the second degree. The crime was that of an assault an unprovoked assault upon a police officer while he was endeavoring to put you under lawful arrest.

"Your defense was that you were assaulted first by the police officer and beaten by him without provocation. That defense was not sustained by the jury and was not sustained by the court. It is very popular for a criminal to interpose such a defense as that when apprehended in the commission of crimes.

"Let the court impress upon you, Koslowsky, and men like you, that the nightstick and the pistol have been put in the hands of the police by the Police Commissioner for lawful and proper use where and when required. The Government would indeed be unjust to its citizens if it did not protect them against thieves and burglars such as you."

The Judge then read Koslowsky's record, which showed that he had been convicted several times for burglary and receiving stolen goods.

BARKER COMES DOWN.

Jumps from Roof as He Said, Isn't Hurt, but is Locked Up.

Despite the pleadings of several hundred persons, the prayers of the Rev. Father Casey of the Church of the Visitation, and the threats of two policemen John Barker, after fortifying himself on the roof of a four-story tenement house at 162 Richards Street, Brooklyn, and announcing in a loud voice that he was going to jump, carried out his threat. He landed in a hammock in the yard, and after being carefully examined and found uninjured by Ambulance Surgeon Crestahe of the Long Island College Hospital was sent to the Kings County Observation Ward to be examined as to his sanity.

Barker says that he lives at Shore Road and Ninety-seventh Street. Just why he should go to the house on Richards Street to jump he could not explain. He also denied that he was trying to commit suicide. Shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning, however, he appeared on the edge of the roof of the tenement house, and in a voice which needed no megaphone announced that he was going to jump.

"Watch me jump," he shouted. "I've got a good place for jumping off and I'm going to jump. Watch me one and all."

Policemen Taylor and Gaffney of the Hamilton Avenue Station came with the crowd and said they were going up to pull him down.

"Don't do it, or I'll jump," yelled Barker.

Invitations to breakfast and offers of drinks were alike refused by the man on the roof. Father Casey, hearing the noise, came around and tried to persuade Barker to be sensible, but his pleas were unavailing. For three hours the crowd pleaded with Barker to come down.

Policeman Taylor finally started up to get Barker, and as the policeman's head appeared through the trap door leading to the roof Barker ran to the rear of the roof and jumped, landing in the hammock.

DOLL CARNIVAL TO-DAY.

4-Year-Old Jeannette Finn Crowned as Queen at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 25.—Though the weather conditions were not favorable, Washington Park was thronged to-night to witness the coronation of Jeannette Finn, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Finn, who will sit upon the throne as Queen Jeannette II. at the annual doll carnival to-morrow. The coronation ceremony was conducted with the same pomp and brilliance that marked the crowning of Queen Elizabeth III. of the ocean front carnival three weeks ago.

The Queen and members of her court were driven in automobiles from her Majesty's home on Broadway to the park and were escorted through the park by the Long Branch Military Band to the throne, which was draped in the National colors. Approach of the royal party was heralded by a solo by W. S. B. Parker, baritone, who sang "The Queen's Champion." The Queen was crowned by Mayor Packer, who also presented her with the golden sceptre, keys of the city, and other insignia of her office.

Members of the Queen's court were: Aids—Mary White, Edwina Taber, Elsie May Heyer, Edna McLain, Long Branch; Margaret Frances Shutts, Little Silver; Katherine Press, New York; Pages—John T. Britton, third; James Burner, Walter Bennett, Amos Barry and Charles A. Poole, Long Branch, and Warner H. Matell of New York.

Six divisions with 200 entrants will march in the parade to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RUN OVER BY BRIDGE TRAIN.

Motorman Crossing Tracks When Hit and He Falls 119 Feet.

Ernest Krans, a motorman employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was struck by an elevated train on the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday morning. His body was run over by the forward trucks of the train, and then fell between the ties to the ground, 119 feet below.

Krans had been taken ill while running his car toward Manhattan and had stopped to rest in the office near the Brooklyn anchorage. An Inspector ran the car to the end of the bridge. By the time his car was due to return Krans felt much improved and decided to cross the tracks and meet it. He was cautioned by officials at the office to be very careful in crossing the tracks, but he laughed at them and said he never felt better. He crossed the tracks on the north side in safety, but the watchers noticed that he seemed to walk rather unsteadily. As he stepped on to the south tracks a West End train was approaching, only a few yards away. Krans saw it too late to step back.

James Farley, an employe of the Street Cleaning Department, was on the south side of the bridge and saw the accident. As the train stopped he crawled underneath to assist Krans. He touched him, but could not get a secure hold, and Krans slipped through the ties to a store yard of the Street Cleaning Department.

Motorman Adolph Fransen of the elevated train was arrested, but as soon as the police heard the details he was released. Krans was married and had been in the employ of the B. R. T. for a number of years.

SINCLAIR TO SUE HERE.

Says Complaint in Divorce Action Will Be Filed Monday.

Upton Sinclair announced yesterday that a complaint in a divorce action brought by him against his wife, Meta H. Fuller Sinclair, will be filed in this city on Monday. Mr. Sinclair appeared exercised by the reports that he would sue his wife in Delaware. He declared he has been a resident of this State for twenty-two years, and has only been in Delaware during the past two Summers. It would take him three years' continuous residence in Arden to obtain a legal residence there under the Delaware law, he added.

Reports that he was being sued for $38 due on a bill for fertilizer furnished him by a Wilmington dealer to use in the single tax colony, also disturbed Mr. Sinclair. He said that he never purchased nor received the fertilizer, and that the bill is more than four years old.

"I like a little publicity," Mr. Sinclair added, "but I don't want any more than I get."

DOTY INVESTIGATOR COMPLAINS OF SPIES

Detectives Set to Watch State Officials, Declares Commissioner Bulger Angrily.

TO END INQUIRY SOON

Hopes to Have All Testimony About Quarantine Methods In by Wednesday Night—Doty Defended.

Commissioner Bulger, who has been conducting the hearings of the Quarantine Investigating Commission into the administration of Dr. Alvah H. Doty as Health officer of the port, declared with considerable anger yesterday that the State had been treated throughout the investigation as an impertinent trespasser in its examination into its own affairs, and that he had learned that detectives have been assigned to shadow him and other servants of the State, to report where they go and to whom they speak. The announcement created much excitement, and brought immediate denials from George Gordon Battle, attorney for Dr. Doty, that either he or Dr. Doty had employed such detectives. But the Commissioner insisted that he had learned from the highest authority that detectives had been employed to shadow the State officers, and that a boast to that effect had been made.

Commissioner Bulger also announced that he was determined to bring the long hearing of the case to as speedy a conclusion as possible, setting Wednesday night as the probable time for its conclusion. In order to accomplish that, he said, he will hold hearings each day from 10 A. M. till 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening.

The hearing yesterday began at 10:30 o'clock and lasted till nearly 5:30 in the afternoon. Dr. John Winters Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, and one of the foremost defenders of Dr. Doty, was the first witness called. He testified that in his opinion it was in accordance with sound medical principles to let immigrant patients sleep in wire-mesh with no mattress but blankets, and that he considered it proper also to expose children suffering from pneumonia to the cold open air in Winter. Concerning the stopping of visits of mothers to their children in the hospital, he said, the practice of allowing the visits was injurious to the children, in that it made them sit up and cry, sometimes all night, after the mother went away.

Dr. Brannan said he agreed with the testimony given by Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute a week ago, to the effect that Dr. Doty had set up a standard for the world in establishing the system of individual bacteriological examination for cholera suspects.

"Don't you know," cried Charles Dushkind, lawyer for the complainants, "that the system of individual bacteriological examination was adopted by a conference of quarantine authorities in Berlin as long ago as 1904?"

"I do not know," answered Dr. Brannan.

"Well, here is the official report of that conference showing its adoption," cried Dushkind, waving the document. "And don't you know that as far back as 1909 it was officially reported in the United States Marine Hospital report that the system of individual bacteriological examination had been established at Rotterdam? And don't you know that, nevertheless, Dr. Doty permitted the passengers of the steamers Abruzzi, Berlin, and Laura to land without a bacteriological examination of all the steerage passengers?"

"I don't know if he did or not," replied the witness.

"It seems to me," interrupted Commissioner Bulger, "that Dr. Flexner's sweeping statement that Dr. Doty had set up a world-standard of sanitation in respect to individual bacteriological examination, must be regarded either as an ignorant or erroneous statement—and I do not think Dr. Flexner can be accused of ignorance or error—or—well, I leave the other conclusion to be drawn."

Earlier in the day the Commissioner had warned Dr. Brannan that he was called to testify as a disinterested expert witness, "not as an advocate or an associate advocate."

"The trouble seems to have been from the beginning here," continued the Commissioner, with rising anger, "that the State is regarded as impertinent, a trespasser, in assuming to examine into its own affairs—trenching, so to speak, upon the rights of individuals. We have been assigned, I am told, to detectives. Two, I am told, have been employed to follow me, to see where we go and to whom we talk."

"I want to say," cried Mr. Battle, "that no such thing has been done by me or Dr. Doty. Moreover, I do not believe any one has done so."

"I know that no such thing would be done by you, Mr. Battle," replied the Commissioner, "and may be that it has not been done at all. But the boast comes to me, and from most reliable sources, that detectives have been placed on the track of the servants of the State."

Dr. Cecil S. Hudson, chief medical officer at Hoffman Island, was then called by Mr. Battle. Dr. Hudson corroborated the testimony given several days ago by Miss Cassie Lowery, formerly Superintendent of Nurses at the Island, as to the treatment of immigrants and the effectiveness of the heating system at the hospital, concerning the inadequacy of which there had been complaint. He admitted that in emergencies oil stoves had to be lighted to supplement the regular system.

"The main trouble in hospitals is to keep them from being too warm," he said.

"But not in this hospital," suggested Commissioner Bulger.

"Oh, yes!" said Dr. Hudson.

"I move the court that Dr. Doty can qualify as an expert on how to keep a hospital from getting too warm," laughed Mr. Dushkind.

After a recess Dr. Hudson was recalled at 2 o'clock to resume his direct testimony. He denied all knowledge that immigrant mothers were compelled to clean or scrub the floors on penalty of not seeing their children, and said that he had never threatened or heard any one else threaten them with deportation in case they made complaints.

Concerning the charge that the water supply on the island had been allowed to become polluted from the sewers, Dr. Hudson testified that a sewer connection had become clogged, but this was soon remedied. The water had not been contaminated with cholera germs.

Dr. Hudson declared he had never heard of an immigrant woman being insulted at the hospital. He denied also that live babies were washed in the same water as dead babies, and knew of only one case in which a nurse had struck a child, but she was discharged.

INCREASE RAILROAD TAXES.

Jersey's State Assessors Raise Valuations in All Counties Except One.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 25.—The New Jersey taxing districts will receive taxes on $26,893,956 more second-class railroad property this year, according to valuations made to-day by the State Board of Assessors to the various county tax boards. The total assessment this year is $99,978,594, compared with $73,584,656 last year. The large increase was mainly brought about by a fight which has waged in the Legislature for several years. The new figures are those of the Special Railroad Revaluation Commissioner, Charles Hansel, as revised by the State Board.

Every county in the State shows an increase, except Mercer, where the decrease is $78,576. In Mercer the new assessment is $1,177,124, while last year it was $1,255,580.

The figures in the principal North Jersey counties are as follows:

Bergen, $2,828,639; last year, $1,965,333; increase, $355,257.

Essex, $4,380,968; last year, $2,980,980; increase, $1,380,988.

Hudson, $72,501,829; last year, $53,691,257; increase, $18,610,472.

Passaic, $956,048; last year, $699,106; increase, $256,940.

Union, $3,891,868; last year, $2,945,749; increase, $945,819.

DOTY DEFENDED.

Health Officer Wadhams Says Cholera Germs Were Found on Steerage Passengers.

Health Officer Wadhams of Port Richmond, who was in charge of the quarantine station on Hoffman Island when Dr. Doty was Health officer of the port, was the first witness called yesterday by Commissioner Bulger in the investigation of Dr. Doty's administration. He testified that cholera germs were found on steerage passengers on the steamers Abruzzi, Berlin, and Laura, and that the passengers were detained on the island.

Dr. Wadhams said that he had been in charge of the station for seven years, and that he had been under the impression that Dr. Doty was a good Health officer. He said that he had never been interfered with in the performance of his duties, and that he had never been asked to let immigrants land without examination.

MRS. H. M. STINESS DIVORCED

Her Secret Marriage Was Believed to Have Ended Family Feud.

Mrs. Henry M. Stiness, well known at Narragansett and Boston and in the American colony at Paris, obtained a divorce from her husband in the First Tribunal of the Seine this week, according to a cablegram received in this city. Mrs. Stiness sued on the ground of non-support. Her husband, who was informed by telegraph at Providence, declared that it was a surprise to him, though the cablegram stated that he had gone to Paris to see his wife when the action was instituted and had learned that a reconciliation was impossible. The decree gives Mrs. Stiness custody of her two-year-old daughter, Ines.

The reported divorce ends a romance which was thought to have terminated a family feud. There had been trouble between the families of Mr. Stiness and his bride for three generations before their secret marriage. He was the grandson of Chief Justice John H. Stiness of Rhode Island and she was the granddaughter of William Sprague, the famous war Governor of that State, between whom there was the most bitter animosity. It was declared that the Sprague fortune had been almost entirely dissipated by litigation with the Stinesses.

Ex-Gov. Sprague was 78 years old when the marriage took place. He gave the couple his blessing, and to all appearances the feud was forgotten. The cable reports from Paris state that he is now with his granddaughter.

E. P. HATCH LEFT $2,608,700.

President of Lord & Taylor Left Most of His Estate to His Family.

Deputy State Controller Julius Harburger yesterday filed with the Surrogate's Office the Appraiser's report of the estate of Edward P. Hatch, former President of the dry goods firm of Lord & Taylor, who died on Sept 20, 1909, at 1,093 Fifth Avenue. The estate is valued at $2,608,700.48, and consists principally of preferred and common stock in the firm.

It is divided between his son, Edward P. Hatch, who receives $898,000; Cornelia C. Hatch, a daughter, $500,000; Wilson Hatch Tucker, a grandson, $500,000; Mary E. Bell, a stepdaughter, $150,000, and his grandsons, Lyle P. Hatch, Boyd Hatch, Livingston Hatch, and Van Note Hatch, all of whom receive about $45,000 each. Many employes are mentioned in the will for amounts ranging from $1,000 to $25,000; $29,500 is left to Elizabeth H. Geis.

Mr. Hatch owned 11,085 shares of preferred stock in the Lord & Taylor Company, valued at $1,108,500, and 7,960 shares of common stock, which the appraiser puts at $216,190.

At the time of his death a dividend of $32,905 was paid on the preferred stock, and $15,938 on the common. Among Mr. Hatch's real estate were the Four Brothers Islands in Lake Champlain, which were left to a grandson. Samuel H. Ordway, Edward H. Titus, and Willson Hatch Tucker are the executors of the estate.

FIGHTS NEW BALLOT LAW.

Assemblyman Murray Hopes to Get His Name In Two Columns.

The second attempt to test the constitutionality of that section in the new Levy election law which forbids the placing of a candidate's name in more than one column on the official ballot was begun yesterday when Supreme Court Justice Delany issued an order for the Board of Elections to show why the name of Assemblyman Andrew F. Murray, a Republican, of the Nineteenth Assembly District, should not be placed in both the Republican and Independence League columns this Fall.

The order was obtained by Murray's counsel, ex-Congressman William S. Bennet, and is returnable next Monday, Aug. 28. It is Murray's intention to carry the case to the Court of Appeals and get a ruling. In his petition he set forth that it is the wish of both the Republican and Independence League organizations in his district this Fall to nominate him for the Assembly.

On Aug. 14 Murray wrote to the Board of Elections inquiring if the board could place his name in both columns. A few days later he was informed that this could not be done.

The first attempt to test the point was made several weeks ago by a prospective candidate in Watertown, N. Y., but no decision has been made.

HIT BY AUTO AND CAR.

Boy Thrown from Pavement to Tracks and Is Dying.

Israel Slomkin, 8 years old, whose parents live in Williamsburg, was crossing De Kalb Avenue last night and ran directly in front of an auto belonging to Oscar Bast and operated by Theodore Schankert of 198 Jefferson Street. The lad was struck with such force that he was thrown in front of a De Kalb Avenue car.

Before the motorman could slow down the boy was struck and pitched forward about twenty feet. Besides a fracture of the right leg, scalp wounds, contusions, and a concussion of the brain he was injured internally, and was removed in a dying condition to the German Hospital.

Appeal for Mission Funds.

Fennell P. Turner, Secretary of the Students' Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, has issued an appeal for $3,000, the balance of $6,500, needed to prevent a deficit. Last year 268 student volunteers were accepted by the different boards and sent out to the various foreign